MORTON & EDEN

War Medals, Orders and Decorations

London
23 November 2017

War Medals, Orders and Decorations

To be sold by auction at:

Sotheby's, in the Lower Grosvenor Gallery
The Aeolian Hall
off New Bond Street
London W1A 2AA

Day of Sale:

Thursday 23 November 2017
at 2.00pm

Public viewing:

Nash House, St George Street, London W1S 2FQ

Monday 20 November	10.00 am to 4.30 pm
Tuesday 21 November	10.00 am to 4.30 pm
Wednesday 22 November	10.00 am to 4.30 pm

Or by previous appointment.

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Enquiries:

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Sterling Cash. Subject to statutory limits.

Order of Sale

Thursday 23 November 2017, starting at 2.00pm

World Orders, Medals and Decorations	lots 1-74
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The Nobel Prize in Chemistry and other medals awarded to George de Hevesy	lot 77
Orders, Medals and Decorations awarded to Major-General Sir William Keir Grant	lots 78-86
British Campaign Medals	lots 87-175
Other Medals and Miscellaneous	lots 176-182
British Orders	lots 183-186
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The 'Mystery Ships' V.C. and Triple D.S.O. Group awarded to Vice-Admiral Gordon Campbell, R.N.	lots 194-195

The condition of most of the items in this catalogue is described by the use of conventional numismatic terms. For an explanation of these expressions, or for any further information, clients are invited to contact us directly.

SESSION ONE

Thursday 23 November, starting at 2.00pm

WORLD ORDERS, MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

1

2

1
***Annam, Order of Kim Khanh,** gold neck badge, in gold, of hollow *repoussé* two-part construction and adapted for wear in jewellery style, with two diamonds set into the two holes designed for suspension and for carrying tassels, reverse with soldered brooch suspension added, width 77.5mm, *good very fine* £700-900

2
***Annam, Order of Kim Khanh,** a similar neck badge but of later date and struck as a single piece in silver-gilt, with two piercings and fitted with original suspension cord and pendent beaded knot and tassels, width 78.2mm, *good extremely fine* £600-800

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

3
***Annam, Order of Kim Boi,** gold neck badge, of hollow *repoussé* two-part construction with two piercings and fitted with original suspension cord and pendent fabric knot with gold thread and tassels, width 45.8mm, height 61.8mm, *extremely fine* £1,000-1,500

4
***Annam, Order of Ngan Tien,** circular coin-style badge, struck in silver, with two piercings and fitted with original suspension cord and pendent beaded knot and tassels, width 31.8mm, *toned, extremely fine* £400-600

5
***Annam, Bai** or **Rank Badge,** inscribed for a Staff Member of the Hanlin Academy and Court Chamberlain, 80.5 x 38.7mm, *pierced as usual for suspension, good very fine* £200-300

6
***Annam, Order of the Dragon of Annam**, Officer's breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, by Lac Tinh Vien, Hué, width 50mm, *central blue and red enamel restored, generally very fine* £200-300

7 (two-thirds actual size)

8

9

7
*__Austria, Order of Merit of the Austrian Republic,__ Grand Cross set of insignia by Reitterer, comprising sash badge, 77.5mm (including suspension) x 51mm width, in silver, gilt and enamels, with original sash and rosette; Grand Cross breast star, in silver and enamels, 97 mm width, with reverse brooch pin and gilt (possibly gold) centre-piece bearing the inscription 'Anton Reitterer, Juwelier, Wien IX., Schubertg.24'; and small lapel rosette, all within red fitted case by Reitterer; *small scuff to front of box, otherwise practically as issued, good extremely fine* (3) £800-1,000

8
*__Belgium__, __The Order of Leopold I__, Grand Officer's breast star by Wolfers, of high-quality manufacture, c.1880-90, in silver, gilt and enamels, 85mm width, brooch pin to reverse and maker's design at centre, reading ' G. Wolfers, Bruxelles, R. De La. Madeleine'; *small scuffs and tiny chip to red enamel, small mark to edge of centre, this slightly loose, otherwise very fine to good very fine and a particularly well-made example* £300-400

The book '*Court Jewellers of the World*', by J. R. Jacob remarks: '*This firm (Wolfers) came into existence about 1880 and was probably the finest jeweler [sic] in Belgium. All insignia made by this firm were of superior quality and workmanship.*'

9
*__Belgium__, __Order of the Crown__, Grand Officer's breast star by Fibru Fisch, c.1900-1920, in silver, gilt and enamels, 87.5mm width, brooch pin to reverse and maker's design at centre, reading 'Fibru Fisch Bruxelles'; *light wear to central enamels, centre very slightly loose, otherwise good very fine* £300-400

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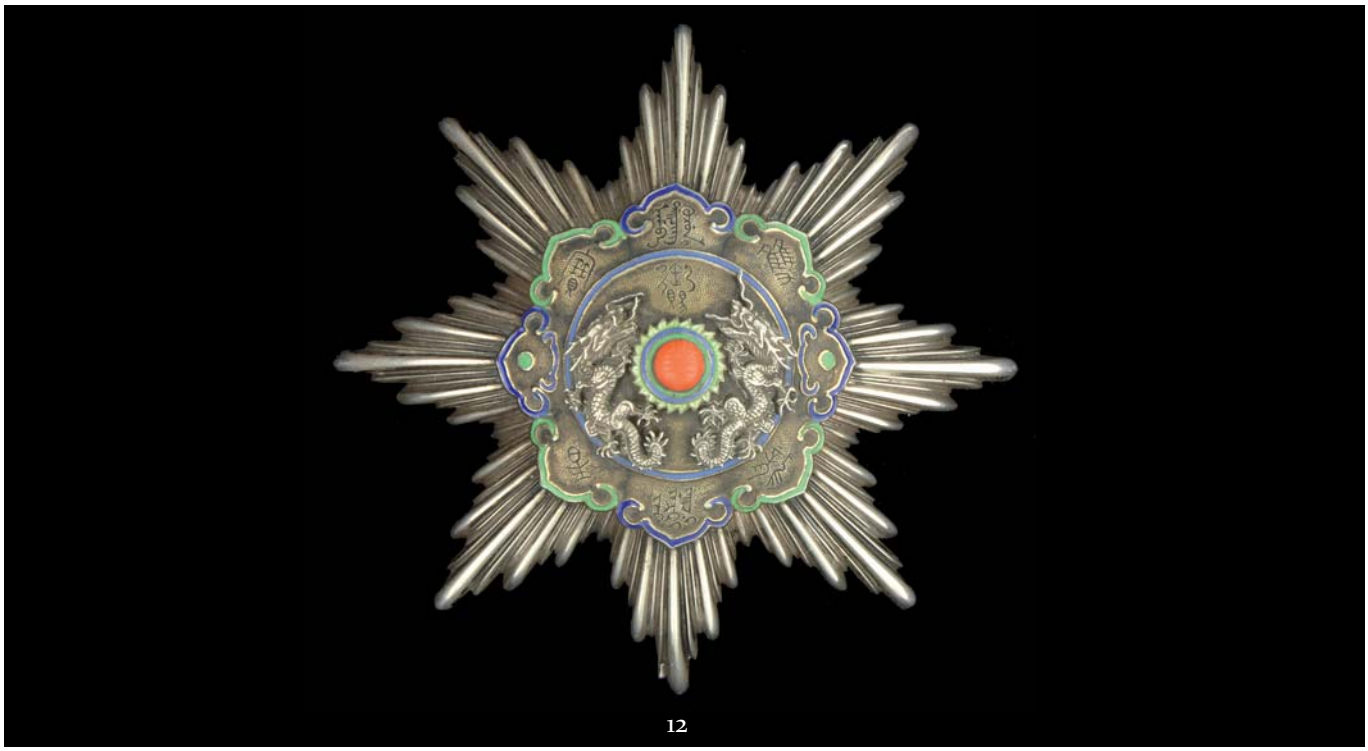
10 11

10
***Brazil, Order of the Rose, Commander's neck badge** (without crown), in silver and enamels with gold and blue enamel centre, with French swan mark struck on suspension, width 50.5mm, *light overall wear including minor enamel faults, good very fine* £800-1,000

11
***China, Nobility Badge,** Second Class, breast star in silver and enamels with plain coral at centre and ruby in upper arm of cross to denote 'NAN' (Baron) grade, yellow centre with arms of cross in black (upper), red (to right), white (lower) and green (to left), all on base of peony flowers and leaves, width 67mm, *plain, concave reverse with horizontal brooch-pin and retaining sprags, good very fine and rare* £2,000-3,000



12

12
***China, Order of the Double Dragon,** Intermediate type (late 19th Century), a good Russian-made Second Class Second Grade breast star, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central engraved coral and separately-applied dragons, by Feodor Rückert, St Petersburg, marked ФР on backplate and with *kokoshniks* of pre-1899 type, wdth 91mm, *good very fine* £8,000-12,000

Feodor Rückert, who was of German origin, joined Carl Fabergé in 1887 and became a highly-regarded Fabergé workmaster.

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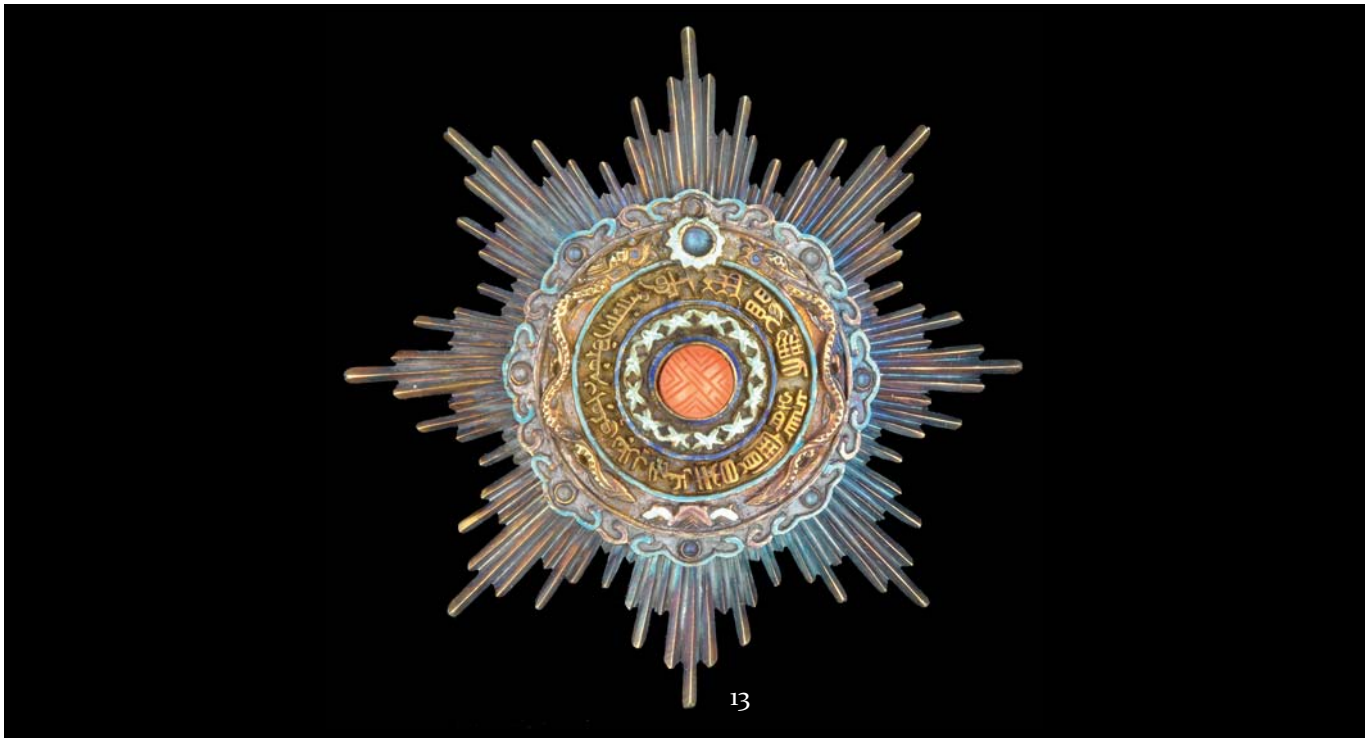

13

13
***China, Order of the Double Dragon,** Second type (*circa* 1901-1911), First Class Third Grade breast star, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central engraved pale coral (upper coral missing), plain concave reverse with vertical brooch-pin, width 88mm, *good very fine* £2,000-2,500

14 15

14
***China, Order of the Double Dragon,** Second type (*circa* 1901-1911), Second Class First Grade sash badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central engraved pale coral, (upper coral missing), enamelled flowers between arms of cross, width 51mm, *very fine, coral slightly chipped, very fine to good very fine* £800-1,000

15
***China, Order of the Double Dragon,** Second type (*circa* 1901-1911), Second Class Second Grade sash badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central carved coral and upper smooth coral, plain reverse, width 54mm, height 90mm (including double-sided riband carrier), *considerable wear and surface scratches and with knocks on both sides of lower right arm, fine to very fine* £500-700

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16
***China, Order of the Double Dragon,** Second type (*circa* 1901-1911), Second Class Second Grade breast star, of compact size, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central engraved coral and plain upper coral, plain reverse with vertical brooch-pin, width 77mm, *good very fine* £1,800-2,200

17
***China, Order of the Double Dragon,** Second type (*circa* 1901-1911), Second Class Third Grade breast star, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central smooth dark coral and upper smooth pale coral, plain reverse with vertical brooch-pin, width 93.5mm, *good very fine* £1,800-2,200

18
***China, Order of the Double Dragon,** Second type (*circa* 1901-1911), Second Class Third Grade sash badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central carved coral and upper smooth coral, plain reverse, width 47mm, height 84mm (including double-sided riband carrier), *light overall wear with minor losses to enamel, very fine* £600-800

19
***China, Order of the Double Dragon,** Second type (*circa* 1901-1911), Third Class First Grade badge built as a breast star, in silver, pale silver-gilt and enamels, with central green stone and upper smooth coral, plain concave reverse with vertical bar-mounted brooch-pin, width 74.5mm, *minor marks, very fine to good very fine* £1,000-1,500

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20
***China, Order of the Double Dragon,** Second type (*circa* 1901-1911), Third Class First Grade neck badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central pale green stone and upper smooth coral, plain reverse with central retaining screw for the removable centre, loop-and-ring suspension with French swan import mark (as used for foreign articles of unknown origin), width 73.5mm, *central stone scratched, generally very fine* £1,000-1,500

21
***China, Order of the Double Dragon,** Second type (*circa* 1901-1911), Third Class Third Grade neck badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central blue stone and upper smooth, flat coral, plain concave reverse, with loop-and-ring suspension, width 90mm, *good very fine* £1,000-1,500

22
***China, Order of the Striped Tiger,** Third Class, Commander's neck badge with wreath, in silver-gilt, silver and enamels, plain reverse with retaining screws, width 70.5mm, height (to top of riband carrier) 126.5mm, *extremely fine, with original adjustable neck riband* £1,500-2,500

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23
***China, Order of the Striped Tiger,** Fourth Class, Officer's breast badge with wreath, in silver-gilt, silver and enamels, by Lao Tian Li Zhi, width 68mm, height (to top of suspension loop) 113.5mm, *good very fine, without ribbon* £1,000-1,500

24
***China, Order of the Golden Grain,** Second Class breast star dated 'year 14' [1925], in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, reverse struck with Government seal and Chinese characters and fitted with vertical flat-bladed brooch-pin, width 88mm, *good extremely fine and toned, in fitted black lacquer inscribed case of issue also containing an original lapel rosette as issued, possibly representing a complete Second Class award* £1,000-1,500

25
***China, Order of the Golden Grain,** Third Class neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, 30 coloured pellets on inner circle, width 61.5mm, *lacking riband carrier, very fine to good very fine* £400-600

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

26
***China, Order of the Golden Grain,** Third Class neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, 40 coloured pellets on inner circle, width 61.5mm, *worn overall and with some discolouration to red enamel on reverse, good fine* £300-400

27
***China, Order of the Golden Grain,** Fourth Class breast badge, in silver, width 56.5mm, *good extremely fine and toned, with original rosette-bearing ribbon fitted with original wire hook and keeper, in cloth-covered fitted case of issue also containing original lapel rosette;* together with original British *'Permission to Wear'* document dated 24 February, 1915 (lot) £400-600

Awarded to CHARLES TALBOT BOWRING (1862-1932). Born in Bangalore, Bowring entered Chinese Customs in 1883 where he was also known as *'Bao Lai Ling'*. He served in Foo-Chow, Peking, Shanghai and Seoul before being appointed Commissioner of Customs at Haikou (capital city of Hainan) in 1915, where he remained until 1920. He received the Golden Grain Fourth Class in 1915 and the Third Class in 1922.

28
***China, Republic, Beijing Government, Silver Medal of Merit,** First Class, 1913, in silver and enamels, central characters in ancient script, plain reverse struck with maker's mark of four Chinese characters, width 52.5mm, *without upper laurel wreath suspension but on old ribbon, worn overall, with some losses to enamel which have been partly repaired in places, good fine* £300-400

29
China, Republic, Beijing Government, Silver Medal of Merit, Second Class, 1913, in silver and enamels, central characters in modern script, plain reverse without marks, width 53mm, *very fine, in inscribed wooden case of issue* £300-400

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

30

30
***China, Republic, Nanking Government, Order of the Brilliant Jade,** Second Class set of insignia, comprising sash badge, width (measured 10 o' clock to 2 o' clock) 77.5mm, with suspension including usual decorated tie (but no five-pointed star), and breast star, width (measured 10 o' clock to 2 o' clock) 88mm; both elements in silver-gilt, silver and enamels with carved red centres, reverses bearing two sets of archaic Chinese characters and with impressed serial number '12', also carrying French swan import marks (as used for foreign articles of unknown origin), *extremely fine, without sash* (2) £4,000-6,000

31

31
***China, Republic, Nanking Government, Order of the Cloud and Banner,** Second Class sash badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 64.5mm, *worn overall with some surface scuffs and scratches, generally very fine* £700-900

32
Document: China, Republic, Nanking Government, Order of the Cloud and Banner, Fourth Class Award Diploma, bestowed upon **Major-General Ivanov** of the U.S.S.R. on June 20th 1946 by Mr. Guo Zeyun, Head of the Civil Service Bureau of Xiaoshan, 53 x 42cm, *extremely fine condition* £100-150

MAJOR-GENERAL N. IVANOV was Military Attaché, 1938-40 and a senior member of the Soviet Air Force group which assisted the Chinese during the Sino-Japanese War. In 1941-42 the unit gave way to the celebrated American *Flying Tigers*.

33

34

35

33
***China, Republic, Nanking Government, Order of Overseas Chinese Revolution,** Fifth Class breast badge, in silvered bronze and enamels, with barrel-loop suspension and impressed no. 220 on reverse, 48.5mm, *somewhat discoloured, otherwise good very fine* £150-200

34
***China, Republic, Nanking Government, Army, Navy and Air Force Medal,** in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, impressed no. 6136, width 43.5mm, *slightly bent at a couple of points, very fine, with suspension hook and ribbon;* together with original brooch-mounted tunic riband impressed with matching number 6136 and fabric envelope of issue which is also numbered 6136 (lot) £150-200

35
***China, Republic, Nanking Government, Harbin City Sungari River Flood Rescue Fund,** 1932, Special Grade breast star issued by the World Charity Association of China, in bronze-gilt and enamels, 105mm, *enamel work of coarse style, generally good very fine* £300-400

36
***China, Republic, National Catastrophe Relief Merit Medal,** Fourth Class, in silvered base metal, silver and enamels, with central medallion depicting lion facing left, width 57mm, *lacking star in upper arm and without ribbon, very fine or good very fine, in (slightly damaged) inscribed wooden box of issue* £250-350

36

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37 38

37
***China, Republic, Warlords: Marshal Wu Pei Fu Military Academy Distinguished Qualification Medal for Technical Superiority,** *circa* 1925, in silver-gilt and enamels, with photogravure portrait of the Marshal, *rev.,* legend specifying the award (of which 5 varieties are known), width 51.5mm, *good very fine, with original ribbon* £350-450

38
***China, Republic, Warlords: Szechuan Province, Special Project and Engineering Merit Medal,** in bronze-gilt with silver and yellow enamel centre, *rev.,* name of medal and stamped no. 1700, width 47mm, *moderate overall wear, very fine* £200-300

39 40

39
***China, Republic, Warlords: An uncertain Military Merit Medal** *(sometimes attributed to Wu Pei Fu or Tchang Tso Lin),* in bronze-gilt and enamels, *rev.,* plain with central fixing rivet, width 63.5mm, *some enamel wear and deterioration, very fine* £200-300

40
***China, Republic, Warlords: General Tsao Kun's Military Merit Medal,** 1923, in silver, 36.5 mm, *good very fine, lightly toned* £350-450

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41
***China, Republic, Warlords: Shanxi Province, Army Good Shooting medal,** Second Class, in silver and enamels, reverse lettered, width 52mm, *repair to green enamel at right arm, otherwise very fine, with short chain suspension*
£300-400

42
***China, Republic, Warlords: Kwantung Province, Military Merit Medal,** in silvered bronze, width 42mm, *very fine, with original ribbon* £200-300

43
***China, Republic, Warlords: Hupeh Province, Governor Hsiao's Charitable Service Medal,** in bronze-gilt and enamels on both sides, formed as two parts joined together, width 51.5mm, *very fine, with original ribbon and green-enamelled suspension brooch* £300-400

44
***China, Republic, Order of Victory and Resistance,** early type, in silver-gilt and enamels, with photogravure portrait of Chiang Kai-Shek, *rev.,* map of China with maker's mark above, impressed serial no. 20466 below, width 71mm, *very fine*
£350-450

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45
***China, Nanking Puppet Government, Order of United National Glory,** Fourth Class, Commander's neck badge, in bronze-gilt, silvered bronze and enamels, width 74mm, *suspension replaced, generally very fine, in its rather worn case of issue with remnants of original label on the lid also containing the original broken suspension link* £500-700

46
***China, Nanking Puppet Government, Order of United National Glory,** Fourth Class badge, in bronze-gilt and enamels, *rev.,* Chinese seal stamp, width 74.5mm, *lacking both its upper suspension loop and suspension star, minor surface scratches on reverse, very fine* £400-600

47
***China, Nanking Puppet Government, National Foundation Medal, 1940,** in silvered bronze with blue-enamelled centre, width 39mm, *good very fine, with original ribbon and suspension brooch as issued* £250-350

48
***China, Nanking Puppet Government, Visit of Chairman Wang Ching Wei to Japan**, June 1941, Japanese-made commemorative medal in bronze and enamels, 31mm, *extremely fine* £150-200

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50
(copy)

49
Denmark, Liberation or 'Pro Dania' Medal, in silver, as awarded to those who had rendered notable service to Denmark during the German Occupation 1940-45, *extremely fine* £100-150

50
France, *Copy: Order of the Saint-Esprit, a breast star in the style of a Restoration piece, in silver with Dove over a green enamel centre, reverse with flat brooch-pin and sprags for suspension, width 84mm, *good very fine, sold as a later copy* £500-700

51
Germany, **A WWI Iron Cross and Silver Memorial Cup Pair with original citation card to Gottfried Stadler, 12 Company, 19th Infantry Regiment, killed in action at St Mihiel on 20 February 1916**, comprising:
Imperial, Iron Cross, 2nd Class, dated 1914, in silver and iron, with suspension ring;
A named and engraved 800 silver Memorial Cup and original citation & photo card, engraved '**Gottfried Stadler 20 Februar 1916'**; Also offered with 'Sterebild' citation card & portrait picture, confirming the recipient as **Gottfried Stadler, 12 Company, 19th Infantry Regiment, killed in action on 20 February 1916 at St. Mihiel, France**, at the age of 22, a farmer's son from Penzenried, *medal toned, good very fine, cup somewhat unevenly toned, good very fine, and rare* (2) £200-300

Many such 'Ehren Pokal' cups were sold for their silver value during the 1920s in Germany. They are therefore scarce, particularly when offered with the original 'Sterebild' citation.

52
Germany, **A WWI Iron Cross and Silver Memorial Cup Pair with original citation card to Sergeant Jungling Joseph Kraus, 3 Company, 6th Bavarian Infantry Regiment, killed in action by gas poisoning in Flanders on 26 October 1917**, comprising:
Imperial, Iron Cross, 2nd Class, dated 1914, in silver and iron, with 'M' or possibly 'W' (with another indeterminate mark) on suspension ring;
A named and engraved 800 silver Memorial Cup and original citation & photo card, engraved '**Jungling Joseph Kraus'**; Also offered with 'Sterebild' citation card & portrait picture, confirming the recipient as **Sergeant Joseph Kraus, 3 Company, 6th Bavarian Infantry Regiment, killed in action by gas poisoning in Flanders on 26 October 1917**, at the age of 25, from Zachenberg, *medal toned with a touch of surface rust, very fine, cup somewhat unevenly toned, good very fine, and rare* (2) £200-300

This example confirms the recipient's entitlement both to the Iron Cross 2nd Class and to the Military Faithful Service Cross 3rd Class. See also footnote to preceding lot.

53

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53
***Jordan**, **Order of Military Valour**, third class breast star in silver, gilt and enamels, c.2004, by Worth, 67.5mm width, manufacturer's name to reverse with .925 silver mark, and piece of captured tank metal in recess on backplate, officially numbered '15', with reverse brooch pin, in case of issue, *slight flaking of black enamel to obverse star, otherwise good very fine* £300-400

At the request of King Abdullah II, these awards contain metal from captured Israeli tanks (inspired by the British use of metal from captured Russian cannon for the Victoria Cross), which is held in a small enclosure to the reverse.

54
***Jordan, Order of the Hashemite Star**, grand cross breast star in silver, gilt and enamels, *c.* 2015, by Worth, 78.5mm width, manufacturer's name to reverse with '.925' silver mark, officially numbered '16', with reverse brooch pin, *tiny chip to white enamel at centre, otherwise extremely fine or better* £300-400

The Order of the Hashemite Star is granted '*in recognition of long service to employees who have demonstrated dedication and devotion as civilians or military personnel, and for others whom the King decides to grant this award.*' (Jordanian Orders Act, 2015).

55
Jordan, King Abdullah II Accession Medal (2), 1999, in silver, by Worth, bearing maker's mark to rim of medal, with falcon mark believed to be a silver hallmark, with original ribbon and brooch pin in red case of issue, *one or two small marks to cases, medals as struck* (2) £100-150

56
***Manchukuo, Order of the Auspicious Clouds,** Third Class, Commander's neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 62.8mm, *in virtually mint condition as awarded, in black lacquered inscribed fitted box of issue, also including original adjustable neck riband and lapel rosette, this still in its own small card box* £800-1,200

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57
***Manchukuo, Order of the Auspicious Clouds,** Fourth Class, Officer's breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 49mm, *also in virtually mint condition as awarded, in black lacquered inscribed fitted box of issue, with original ribbon including wire hook and original lapel rosette* £700-900

58
***Norway, Coronation of King Haakon VII and Queen Maud, 1906,** bronze medal, *extremely fine* [640 bronze medals awarded] £200-300

59
***Norway, Royal House Centennial, 2005,** silver medal, with portrait of Haakon VII, *virtually as struck, in case of issue, with Order of the Norwegian Lion ribbon and riband brooch* [366 awarded] £200-250

60
***Norway, Korea 1951-54,** bronze medal, *mint state* [612 awarded] £150-200

61
***Norway, Armed Forces Medal for Heroic Deeds,** in silver-gilt, unnamed as issued, *mint state, in case of issue* [approximately 130 awarded between 1982-2009] £250-300

62

62
***Russia, Order of the White Eagle,** a privately-made neck badge of reduced size and high quality, in two-colour gold and enamels, by И.О, St Petersburg, 1865-1896 period, marked on riband carrier, width 48.2mm, height 74.5mm (to top of crown), wt. 35.48g all in, *with typical minor enamel losses, especially to blue ribbons, good very fine and of high quality manufacture*
£10,000-15,000

63
Russia, *Copy:* Order of St George, breast star, in silver-gilt and black enamel, backplate with crude imitation marks, width 85.5mm, *extremely fine, sold as a copy* £300-400

64
Russia, Local Troops Centenary Badge, 1911, in silver, silver-gilt and red enamel, by Г.К, Moscow, width 37.2mm (P.B. vol. II, 10.1), *well-worn, with one applied gold monogram missing and the other damaged, screwpost refixed with solder and also with solder repairs;* together with a silver screwplate bearing unrelated marks £150-250

65

65
***Soviet Union, Order of the Red Banner for 5 awards,** type 4, with five-sided suspension, no. 787, *extremely fine and rare* £6,000-8,000

Offered with McDaniel's certificate of authenticity and appraisal, with grading 9.5 out of 10 for condition.

Ex Morton & Eden auction, 10 June 2010, lot 134.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

66
Syria, 50th Anniversary of Syrian Armed Forces, large breast badge in bronze-gilt and enamels, 88.5mm, *mint state, with original ribbon and suspension brooch, in fitted case of issue* £300-400

67
Syria, Order of Friendship and Co-operation, breast badge in bronze-gilt and enamels, 51mm, *mint state, with original ribbon and suspension brooch, in fitted case of issue* £200-300

68
Thailand, Order of the White Elephant, Second type, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, width 53mm, and breast star, 82mm, *extremely fine, with neck riband* (2) £120-150

69
Thailand, Order of the Crown of Thailand, Second Class sets of insignia (2), each comprising neck badge (widths 53.5 and 55mm) and breast star (81 and 84mm), of slightly differing dates and styles, *the earlier set with some faults and enamel chips, generally very fine and better, both sets with neck ribands* (4) £180-220

71 70 72

70
***Thailand, Victory Medal 1917-18,** in bronze, with barrel-loop suspension, *well worn, fine, with fragments of original ribbon, rare* £600-800

71
***Turkey, Order of the Osmanieh,** Fourth Class badge, in silver and green enamel with gold and red enamel centre, width (measured 4 to 8 o' clock) 63.5mm, *good extremely fine* £300-400

72
***Turkey, Order of Medjidjie,** Fourth Class badge, in silver, with gold and red enamel centre, width 56.5mm, *test scratch on reverse, extremely fine* £250-300

73
Turkey, War Medal 1915 , also known as the Gallipoli Star or Iron Crescent, in silvered bronze and red enamel, *keeper missing from brooch suspension, very fine* £80-120

74
U.S.A., *specimen* Medal of Honor, Navy type 1, of later manufacture, in pale bronze, *mint state, with slightly impaired light blue neck riband of correct pattern* £250-350

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

75

76

75
***Miniatures (6):** Individual 19th Century pieces of good quality manufacture, all in gold and enamels except where stated, small module with widths between 10-12mm and comprising: **France** (2), Légion d'Honneur and Croix de Juillet, *this in silver, with gold and enamel centre;* **French Colonial,** Order of the Black Star of Benin; **Portugal,** Order of Aviz; **Russia,** Order of St Stanislaus, *of early type but lacking centre;* and **Vatican,** Order of St Gregory (Military), *generally good very fine*
£300-400

76
***Miniatures: A Belgian Military and Diplomatic Interest Miniature Group of 10 with British Volunteer Officer's Decoration and Badge of the Royal Victorian Order,** comprising:
Belgium, Order of Leopold I, Military Division, badge in silver and enamels, c.1880 (lacking reverse centre);
Belgium, Order of the Crown, Gold Palm, set with single diamond above;
Belgium, Order of Leopold II, badge in gold, with 4 diamonds in cross and single diamond above;
Belgium, Order of the Crown, badge in silver and enamels, with diamonds in arms of cross, single diamond above;
Great Britain, Volunteer Officer's Decoration, in silver and gilt;
Belgium, Order of the Crown, Gold Medal, crown and ribbons set with diamonds, and single diamond above;
Belgium, Order of Leopold, Military Division, gilt, with diamonds in arms of cross, single diamond above;
Belgium, Military Decoration, gilt, Albert I monogram reverse, and single diamond above;
Belgium, Order of the Crown, Silver Palm, set with single diamond above;
Great Britain, Royal Victorian Order, badge in silver gilt and enamels;
the group mounted individually by small ring suspensions upon ornate gold bar, in original fitted case, minor enamel wear to single point of the Victorian Order but extremely fine, and a rare combination offering scope for research and potential full attribution (10)
£600-800

It would appear that the above recipient was a senior officer in the Belgian Armed Forces possibly involved in the Duke of Connaught's Visit to Brussels (to represent the King at the Funeral of the King of the Belgians) on 22 December 1909, the Visit to Britain of King Albert I and Queen Elizabeth on 4 July 1921, or during H.M. King George V's visit to Brussels on 13 May 1922.

KUNGLIGA SVENSKA VETENSKAPSAKADEMIEN

HAR VID SIN SAMMANKOMST
DEN 9 NOVEMBER 1944
I ENLIGHET MED
FÖRESKRIFTERNA
I DET AV

ALFRED NOBEL

DEN 27 NOVEMBER 1895 UPPRÄTTADE TESTAMENTET BESLUTIT ATT TILLDELA DET PRIS SOM FÖR ÅR 1943 BORTGIVES ÅT DEN SOM GJORT DEN VIKTIGASTE KEMISKA UPPTÄCKT ELLER FÖRBÄTTRING TILL

GEORGE HEVESY DE HEVES

FÖR HANS ARBETEN ÖVER ISOTOPERS ANVÄNDNING SOM INDIKATORER VID STUDIET AV KEMISKA PROCESSER.

STOCKHOLM DEN 10 DECEMBER 1944.

Lindmark

KUNGL. VET. AKAD:S PRESES.

Arne Westgren

KUNGL. VET. AKAD:S SEKRETERARE.

KONGL. VETTENSKAPS ACAD.

ELSA Å. NORÉEN 1944

77

***The Nobel Prize in Chemistry and three further medals awarded to George de Hevesy (1885-1966), joint discoverer of the element Hafnium in 1922, developer of the use of radioactive isotopes as tracers and who, in 1940, famously dissolved the Nobel Medals which had been awarded to Max von Laue and James Franck to conceal them from the Nazis, comprising:**

(i)

(i) **Nobel Medal for Chemistry,** in 23 carat gold, by Erik Lindberg, *obv.,* bust of Alfred Nobel left, *rev.,* INVENTAS VITAM IUVAT EXCOLUISSE PER ARTES, allegorical figures of Science holding scroll unveiling Nature holding cornucopia, REG. ACAD. SCIENT. SUEC. below, divided by panel engraved **G. HEVESY DE HEVES MCMXLIV,** edge marked GULD and dated 1944, 66mm, 207.75g, *light handling marks, otherwise virtually as struck, in its fitted display case of issue [this slightly waterstained];*

(ii)

(ii) **Royal Society's Copley Medal,** in silver-gilt, by Mary Gillick, awarded in 1949, edge engraved **PROFESSOR GEORGE CHARLES de HEVESY. FOR. MEM. R.S.,** 56.8mm, *good extremely fine;*

(iii)

(iii) **Royal College of Physicians' Baly Medal**, in silver, by J.S. and A.B. Wyon, edge engraved **GEORGE DE HEVESY. 1951,** 58mm, *virtually as struck, well toned;*

(iv)

(iv) **Atoms for Peace Award,** large gold medal, struck in high relief by Medallic Art Co., New York, edge engraved **GEORGE CHARLES DE HEVESY. 1958,** 18 ct. fine, 302.8g, *very minor traces of handling, virtually as struck*

The lot is offered with:
The Nobel Institute's individually-prepared gilt blue leather casebound presentation folder containing the illustrated manuscript citation for the award to George de Hevesy (this signed ELSA Ö NOREEN, 1944), in original lined and padded box, in perfect condition as awarded;
A Nobel Institute dinner menu, 1946;
An original folder and Press Release including the citation for the Atoms For Peace award, with text of the address by Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, 1959, and original embossed card from the presentation;
Several photographs, copy documentation and related items (lot) £120,000-150,000

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY was awarded to George de Hevesy in 1943, with the citation reading: *'For his work on the use of isotopes as tracers in the study of chemical processes'.* The Prize was reserved until the following year and de Hevesy therefore received it in 1944.

THE COPLEY MEDAL was awarded to de Hevesy in 1949 *'For his distinguished work on the chemistry of radioactive elements and especially for his development of the radioactive tracer techniques in the investigation of biological processes'.* De Hevesy had been elected as a Foreign Member of the Royal Society in 1939 and felt himself to be especially honoured by the award of its Copley Medal.

THE BALY MEDAL has been awarded biannually since 1869 by the Council and President of the Royal College of Physicians to a person who has especially distinguished themselves in the study of physiology. The award was established in memory of William Baly, whose valuable work on hygiene in prisons was cut short by his untimely death in a railway accident.

THE ATOMS FOR PEACE AWARD was established following a grant of $1,000,000 made by the Ford Motor Company in direct response to President Dwight D. Eisenhower's celebrated 1953 'Atoms for Peace' speech to the United Nations General Assembly. The first recipient, in 1957, was George de Hevesy's close friend, collaborator, muse and colleague Niels Bohr, de Hevesy himself being honoured in the following year. The award was made only 23 times in total, the last recipient being Eisenhower himself in 1969.

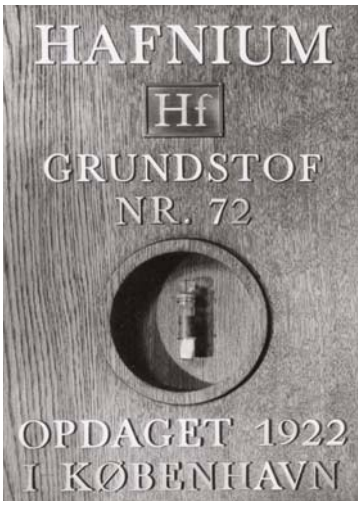
GEORGE CHARLES DE HEVESY was born in Budapest in 1885 into a prominent Hungarian family of Jewish descent. The fifth of eight children, his early education was in a stern but broad Catholic tradition and he decided to become a scientist.

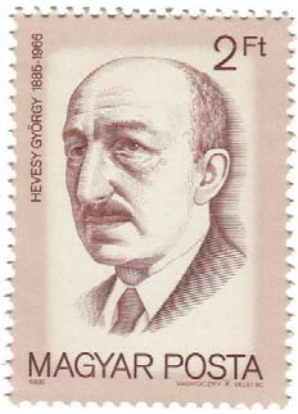
Hevesy's studies took him to Berlin, Freiburg, Zürich, and Karlsruhe before travelling to Manchester, in January 1911, to work under Ernest Rutherford on research into radioactivity. One day Hevesy met Rutherford in the cellar of the Institute where some hundred kilograms of lead in pitchblende (a gift from the Austrian government) was stored. Rutherford remarked 'if you are worth your salt my boy try to separate the radium-D from all that nuisance of lead'. The young Hevesy was an optimist and was pretty sure that he could succeed but, in spite of his best efforts, he failed. The process did however show him that if radium-D could not be separated from lead there remains a 'marker' (or tracer), and this realisation was to profoundly affect his future work.

In 1912 Niels Bohr also arrived in Manchester and the two men, who were of similar age, at once formed a close friendship and professional association which was to last a lifetime. During a visit to Vienna's Radium Institute late in the same year, Hevesy met Stefan Meyer and, later, Friedrich Paneth. He and Paneth also became firm friends and collaborators, publishing several joint papers where Hevesy's energetic work on the application of 'labelled' lead was complemented by Paneth's careful, thorough approach. Hevesy also met Einstein in Vienna and, in the winter of 1913-14, he returned to Hungary to recover his health and to work briefly at the University of Budapest before the outbreak of war.

An unenthusiastic recruit to the Austro-Hungarian army and never physically strong, Hevesy was soon transferred to civil duties in 1915, including working in the X-ray unit of a Budapest hospital and being given the unpleasant task of melting church bells to provide metal for armaments. Although pursuing his work with Paneth as far as he could during this period the effects of war, including a growing sense of anti-Semitism in Budapest, meant that Hevesy was keen to accept Niels Bohr's invitation to join Bohr's new Institute in Copenhagen as soon as possible after hostilities ended.

With Bohr's support, and working with Dutch researcher Dirk Coster, Hevesy finally succeeded in isolating the element numbered 72 in the periodic table. Although widely predicted the metal, closely associated to zirconium, had previously eluded discovery. By chance the breakthrough came whilst Niels Bohr was in Stockholm to receive his own Nobel prize in late 1922 and the element, which is notable for absorbing neutrons with very high efficiency, was named Hafnium (after 'Hafnia' the Latin name for Copenhagen). In 1924 Hevesy married Pia Riis in Denmark and in 1927 the couple moved to Freiburg im Breisgau, where Hevesy accepted a Professorship. His work and growing reputation took him all over the world but by the mid-1930s it became apparent that he could not remain in Nazi Germany so the Hevesys moved again, returning to Copenhagen and the Bohr Institute.





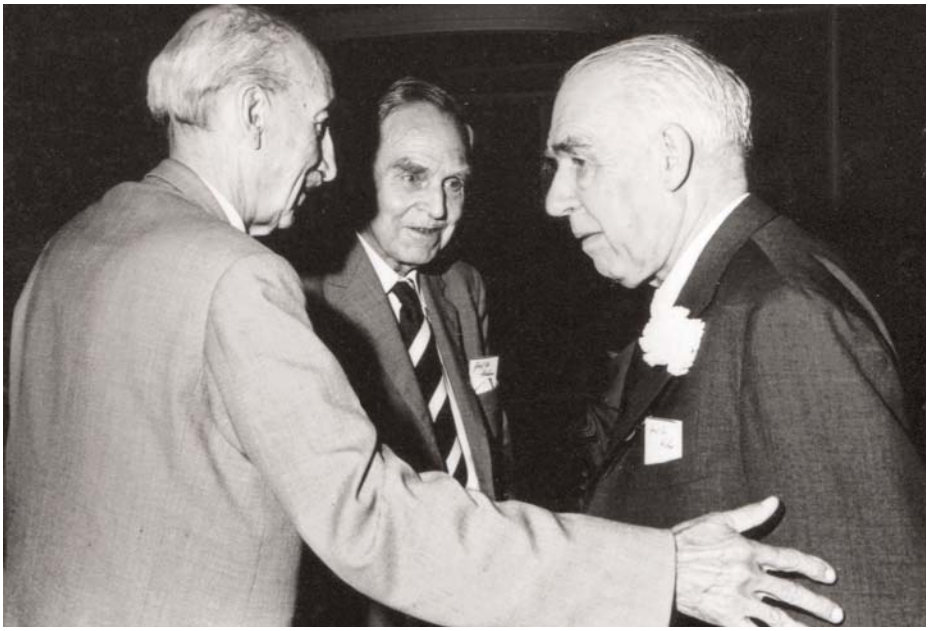
Other scientists associated with the Institute included the German physicists Max von Laue and James Franck, Nobel laureates in 1914 and 1925 respectively. Their named Nobel medals were stored at the Bohr Institute for safe keeping outside Germany, where the Nazi Government had introduced draconian regulations regarding personal holding of gold. Contravention of these rules ran a real risk of incurring the death penalty and in the early summer of 1940, as Denmark was being invaded and occupied, the Institute had to decide what to do with the potentially incriminating medals. Bohr had already sold his own award to raise funds for relief in Finland but the risk of discovery of the other two was very real. After rejecting the idea of burying the awards, Hevesy removed the evidence by dissolving them in aqua regia, leaving the resulting solution on a shelf in a flask which, fortunately, did not arouse suspicion. After the war the flask was still there and undisturbed; Hevesy was able to recover the gold by reversing the chemical process. He returned the reconstituted metal to the Nobel Foundation and it was duly used to make restrikes of the two medals which were re-awarded to both their original recipients in 1952!

During the war Hevesy himself was honoured with his own Nobel Prize, in recognition of a lifetime's work. In receiving the award in 1944 he also accepted the offer, available to all Nobel Laureates, of Swedish citizenship. The official citation for his prize used the now-familiar terms 'isotopes' and 'tracers' which had not even been coined when his work began.

George de Hevesy's work and achievements have led, in particular, to enormous advances in radiobiology, medical research and clinical diagnosis, including XRF analysis. He has been called the founder of radioanalytical chemistry and, in addition to the medals offered here, he was recognised with many further accolades and honours during his lifetime. These include that of becoming the third Niels Bohr Medallist in 1961 (following the awards to his great friend Niels Bohr himself (in 1955) and to Sir John Cockroft (in 1958)).

Specialist bibliography:
Levi, Hilde, *George de Hevesy,* Copenhagen, 1985
Niese, Siegfried, *Georg von Hevesy: Wissenschaftler ohne Grenzen,* Münster, 2009
Norrby, Erling, *Nobel Prizes and Nature's Surprises,* World Scientific Publishing, 2013

Provenance: Offered by direct descent.



Nobel laureates George Hevesy, Otto Hahn and Niels Bohr in 1962

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

Major-General Sir William Keir Grant K.C.B., G.C.H.

Lot 86 (enlarged)

The Highly Important Group of Orders, Medals and Decorations awarded to Major-General Sir William Keir Grant K.C.B., G.C.H. 6th Dragoon Guards, late 15th Light Dragoons, who became Colonel of the Royal Scots Greys

William Keir (later Keir Grant) was one of just eight Officers of the 15th Light Dragoons to receive the spectacular gold *Ehrenmedaille für Englische Kavalleriste,* expressly awarded by the Holy Roman Emperor, Francis II, for gallantry in saving him personally from capture by French forces at the Battle of Villers-en-Cauchies (which is variously spelled in historical records), near Cambrai, in 1794. As it so happened, Keir Grant was later to become the recipient of an equally rare honour – the Collar and insignia of the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia - for commanding a major British military expedition to the 'Pirate Coast' on the south-eastern Persian Gulf. Having roundly defeated the enemy and pacified the pirate stronghold of Ras al-Khaimah, Keir Grant succeeded in securing an agreement with a number of important tribal leaders, leading to an historic Peace Treaty of 1820 which heralded local truces and the foundation of the Trucial Sheikhdoms as well as the abolition of the Slave Trade in the area. Modifications to the Treaty and a full revision many decades later, in 1892, contributed to an enhanced British presence in the Southern Gulf and important new relationships with the Trucial Sheikhdoms. A loose British Protectorate was to last until the gaining of their independence on 2 December 1970, in turn leading to the creation of the United Arab Emirates.

78

78
Austria, Gold Medal of Honour for English Cavalrymen, 1794 *(Ehrenmedaille für Englische Kavalleristen), as awarded by the young Holy Roman Emperor Francis II in recognition of his personal rescue by eight Officers of the 15th Light Dragoons at the Battle of Villers-en-Cauchies on 24 April 1794, by Johann Nepomuk Würth; *obv.,* IMP. CAES. FRANCISCVS. II. P. F. AVG., bust of Emperor Francis II right, signed I.N. WIRT. F. below truncation, *rev.,* FORTI. BRITANNO. IN. EXERCITV. FOED. AD. CAMERACVM. XXIV. 24. APR. MDCCXCIV., crossed laurel sprays below, diameter 60mm, height (including suspension ring) 70mm, weight 136.75g (Montenuovo no.2296; Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists,* Vol. 6, pp. 569-70, *illustrated), fitted with a finely-made gold split-ring loop for suspension from a gold chain, a couple of rim knocks and with contact wear, generally very fine, extremely rare* £15,000-20,000

Only nine examples were struck on the instructions of the Holy Roman Emperor Francis II (later to become Emperor Francis I of Austria and also known as the *'Doppelkaiser').* The medal was created as a gallantry award and reward to the eight British Cavalry Officers of the 15th Light Dragoons who took part at the Battle of Villers-en-Cauchies and who rescued Francis from capture by the French, with one specimen being retained for the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna. The action, against greatly superior numbers, was later likened to that of *'the renowned Black Prince at the hard fought battles of Cressy and Poictiers* [sic]*',* and the eight recipients to be honoured were: Lieut.-Col. William Aylett (in command), Captains Robert Pocklington and Edward Michael Ryan, Lieutenants Thomas Granby Calcraft, William Keir (as he was known at the time) and Charles Burrell Blount, and Cornets Edward Gerald Butler and Robert Thomas Wilson. All eight were also awarded the Military Order of Maria Theresa in 1800; see the following lot.

The medals, weighing 40 ducats, were originally presented with substantial gold suspension chains for wearing. How many of the eight still survive is unknown but it is recorded that those to Cornet Butler and Captain Pocklington (ex Whitaker Collection) appeared in commerce in 1967 and 1968 respectively.

79

79
***Austria, Imperial Austrian Military Order of Maria Theresa**, Knight's breast badge, awarded in 1800, in gold and enamels, with suspension loop, 41mm (including suspension) x 28.5mm width, *tiny chips to lower reverse points of cross and reverse enamel at central wreath, very fine* £15,000-20,000

This award was conferred upon the eight recipients of the 1794 Villers-en-Cauchies gold medals (see preceding lot) on 7 November 1800 following a change in the statutes of the Order of Maria Theresa, allowing its award to foreigners for the first time. Permission to wear was granted by King George III and announced in the *London Gazette,* 2 June 1801. Together with the award came the title of Baron in Austria, considered equivalent to the award of the Knight Bachelor in Britain and in Europe. As one of the terms of this award, the Villers-en-Cauchies medal was no longer supposed to be worn although it was to be retained by the recipients.

80 81

80
***Austria**, **Silver Medal of Archduke Karl Ludwig of Austria, 1843**, officially impressed in serif capitals **(WILL. FREIH. KEIR = GRANT),** struck to commemorate 50 years of the Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, *obv.,* bust of Archduke Karl Ludwig left, signed I.D. BOEHM F. on below truncation, KARL LUDWIG ERZHERZOG VON OESTERRICH, *rev.,* Grand Cross badge of the Order of Maria Theresa at centre, wreath of oak leaves around, date MDCCCXLIII below ribbons, 52.5 mm (Montenuovo no.2607), *small rim bruise and has been cleaned, about extremely fine* £800-1,200

81
France, Légion d'Honneur, Henri IV, July Monarchy, *circa* 1830-1848, Commander's breast badge, in gold and enamels, type with bust facing right, 89mm (including crown suspension) x 59.5mm (cf. J.-P. Collignon, fig. 382, pg.229), French gold mark to lower tie of ribbons in wreath, *minor loss of green enamel in wreath and to two small jewels in crown, some flakes and cracks in enamel of cross, otherwise very fine and of very high quality* £1,500-2,000

This award is not known to have appeared officially in the *London Gazette*, but probably relates to other services performed by Sir William Keir-Grant in later life. It has been directly associated with, and considered part of, his group since at least the 1930s.

82

82
***Great Britain**, **Order of the Bath**, Knight Commander's breast star, *circa* 1822, by Storr & Mortimer, in silver, gold and enamels, with reverse brooch pin in gold, reverse centre engraved with makers' names 'Storr & Mortimer, Bond Street', 62mm, *slight wear to lower blue enamel and a few green leaves of central wreath, otherwise good very fine* £2,000-3,000

K.C.B.: *London Gazette*: 3 December 1822. Believed to be directly associated with his successful suppression of piracy the Persian Gulf, and the signing of the Treaty of 1820.

83
***Great Britain**, **The Royal Guelphic Order**, Knight Grand Cross Collar Chain, 1834-5, by A.J. Strachan, in silver-gilt, comprising 24 alternating segments of Guelphic crowns, lions passant and Royal 'GR' cyphers, with central Guelphic crown and loop suspension for carrying the collar badge, all links bearing maker's mark 'AJS' (Alexander Strachan), and many also bearing the hallmarks of William IV for London and dated 't' (1834), *light overall wear, about extremely fine and toned* £8,000-10,000

G.C.H.: *London Gazette:* 15 July 1835 – this award presented in person by King William IV at St. James's Palace.

84 (detail, actual size)

85

84
***Iran, Persian Empire, The Royal Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun**, an early Collar Chain and Collar Badge, of Persian manufacture, Tehran, 1820-30, in gold and enamels; the **Collar** comprising 24 alternating links in the form of decorated star-framed oval lions couchant right, with sun rising behind (12, each 61 mm width), and crossed pairs of bows and quiver of arrows, with *shamshir* type sword across (12, each 73 mm width), with simple hook fastener and eye for the suspension of the badge, all 24 links plainly enamelled on their reverses also and the lion links with oval gold backing pieces (of which 3 are now missing), *some enamel loss and repair to several links but a spectacular early Collar of exceptional and delicate workmanship;* with circular **Collar Badge,** of hollow construction, in gold with blue and green translucent enamels, finely-worked lion couchant in high relief right before radiant sun [this now with plain centre, probably formerly enamelled with a sun-face], with hook-and-ring suspension for attachment to the Collar, the reverse in plain gold, 70.5mm (including suspension) x 54mm, *good very fine, an early Collar and Badge of magnificent craftsmanship, style and detail, excessively rare* (2) £40,000-60,000

Awarded by the Shah of Persia to Lieutenant-General Sir William Keir Grant, K.C.B., K.C.H. and Knight of the Imperial Austrian Military Order of Maria Theresa '*in consideration of his distinguished Services in The Persian Gulf',* following his successful suppression of piracy the Persian Gulf and the signing of the Treaty of 1820. While the precise date of the award has not been traced it was acknowledged by William IV under a Royal Licence dated 24 October 1831 (for further details see Carlisle, N., *A Concise Account Of The Several Foreign Orders Of Knighthood*..., London, 1839, reprinted by the Naval and Military Press).

85
***Iran, Persian Empire, The Royal Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun**, Grand Cross Breast Star, Russian-made, *circa* 1850, by Andrews of St. Petersburg, in pierced silver, rose gold and enamels, of superb quality manufacture, backplate in pale gold engraved *'Andrews à St Petersbourg',* with vertical brooch-pin for suspension (keeper now lacking), 88mm, *extremely fine and an exceptional early Russian-made breast star* £10,000-15,000

Presumed to have been commissioned by Keir Grant some years after his formal award of the Order of the Lion and the Sun for wear in conventional European style. This high-quality Russian-made badge by Andrews of St. Petersburg may well have been ordered in Paris.

86
***Portrait: A small-sized unsigned portrait of Major-General Sir William Keir Grant,** in Cavalry Officers' uniform, wearing many of his Orders and Decorations including the 'Villers-en-Cauchies' gold medal and chain, his right sleeve empty and pinned owing to the loss of his hand, in a card mount, with gilt frame, *in good very fine condition* £500-800

See enlarged illustration facing lot 78.

Major-General Sir William Keir-Grant, K.C.B., G.C.H. (1772-1852) was born in 1772, the son of Archibald Keir, H.E.I.C.S., a successful and influential salt merchant based in Calcutta, India, whose family originally hailed from Stirling and had been supporters of the Jacobite cause. William Keir; as he was then known, joined the British Army on 30 May 1792, being gazetted as a Cornet in the 15th (King's) Light Dragoons. Promoted to Lieutenant in 1793, he served with this regiment in Flanders during the campaign of 1793-4, taking part in the battles at Famars and Valenciennes, amongst others. He distinguished himself greatly during April 1794, when a squadron of his regiment saved the Prince of Schwartzemburg from French cavalry during a reconnaissance on 17 April, and then again during his regiment's remarkable involvement in the bloody and hard-fought Battle of Villers-en-Couché, near Cambrai, on 24 April.

At this battle, two squadrons of the 15th Light Dragoons (roughly 186 officers and men) under Major William Aylett, and two similarly-sized squadrons of the Austrian Leopold Hussars led by Baron Sentheresky left their supporting troops and overthrew a vastly superior force of French cavalry (roughly 700). Having forced them to retreat, they found that through the smoke, dust and chaos that they had advanced into a position in the face of some 10,000 enemy infantry formed in squares. As stated at that moment by General Otto, the General in command "*they had advanced too far to retreat...the attempt (to retreat) would be death with dishonour; the attack perhaps death, but with glory; (and) that the Emperor's safety depended on their courage*". Choosing firmly the latter, the 15th charged in front, with the Leopold Hussars taking the enemy's left flank, and pursued their quarry through the French infantry squares, routing the enemy and leaving them in disarray and chaos. In the process of this signal success they (alongside their Austrian cavalry counterparts) killed some 1,200 men, captured three enemy guns, and crucially, saved the Holy Roman Emperor Francis II; who was en route to Coblentz, from being taken captive by the French (Cannon's '*Historical Records of the 15th Hussars'* refers). For this the 15th Light Dragoons were given the unique battle honour of 'Villers-en-Couché' for their regimental colours, and the 8 principal officers involved were rewarded for their gallantry with a large gold medal – the personal thanks of the Holy Roman Emperor Francis II (later Francis I of Austria, or the 'Doppelkaiser' owing to his double role as Emperor), with just one kept for the Austrian Imperial Cabinet. The original letter from Baron Thugut to Colonel Aylett, which accompanied these awards on the occasion of their presentation, read as follows:

'*Sir, the Emperor remembers, with satisfaction, the distinguished proofs of valour that you, and the other Officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, manifested on the 24th April, 1794, near Cambray. His Majesty regrets, that the statutes of the order of Maria Theresa, confirmed by constant custom, prohibits the cross of this order, strictly national, being conferred on Officers so worthy of being decorated with it; but wishing to give you, as also your honourable companions, a public mark of his particular esteem, his Majesty has commanded a medal to be struck, to perpetuate the remembrance of this brilliant action, and has ordered me to offer to them the only impressions which have been struck, except one, which is placed in the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna. In fulfilling the intentions of his Imperial Majesty, I beg you, consequently, to receive, for yourself, Sir, and to distribute to the other Officers, who, on the memorable 24th April, 1794, fought under your orders, the medals which I have delivered to Captain Ryan. I have the honour to join the assurances of the highest consideration, and have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, Le Baron Thugut.*'

It is worthy of note that the Emperor; aware of the limitations to be found amongst the statutes of the Order of Maria Theresa, had the regulations of the Order of Maria Theresa changed at his personal request in order to allow the 8 British officers to become Knights of the Order, which previously had only been eligible to Austrian subjects. The 8 British officers later received their breast badges of the Order as a result, which afforded them the Austrian title of 'Baron' and which previous to 1814 carried with it the equivalent rank of the Knight Bachelor in Britain. George III subsequently gave his express permission for these officers to officially wear their Austrian awards. Lieutenant Keir was promoted to the rank of Major, taking up a new position with the 6th Dragoon Guards in 1795, with whom he commanded a troop during service in Germany and Ireland.

In 1799 Major Keir served in the armies of Russia and Austria in 1799-1800 (whether this was as part of an official secondment, as a diplomatic contact, or as an officer in foreign service is not currently known), taking part in the fighting at Novi, Rivoli, Mondovi and Sanliano, and aboard gunboats during the Siege and Battle of Genoa in 1800, where in the mountains the Austrians and Russians suffered casualties of some 33,000 men. He was also present at the famous Battle of Marengo, which saw Napoleon surprise and defeat the Austrian Army, forcing them from Italy (part of the War of the Second Coalition). On 3 Dec. 1800 Keir was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22nd Light Dragoons, with whom he landed in Egypt after the cessation of hostilities in 1801. The regiment was later disbanded after the peace of Amiens, and Keir was placed on half-pay. For a short time he was A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales, and afterwards A.D.C. to Lord Moira, before going on active service in India, becoming a Colonel in 1810 and taking part in the campaign into the Sutlej that year. In 1813 he reached the rank of Major-General, commanding a small force of cavalry and grenadiers against the rebel figure Amir Khan in 1814, briefly taking up the position of Commander in Chief of Java in 1815. In 1817 he was appointed to the Bombay staff and commanded the Gujerat Field Force, part of the Army of the Deccan, in the operations against the Pindarrees. In February 1819 he was placed in command of a force assembled on the frontier of the Sawunt Warree state, which entered the country, and carried the hill fort of Raree by storm and marched to the capital and subdued it. In March the same year he commanded a force sent against the Rajah of Cutch, where after the defeat of the enemy, and capturing the hill fortress of Bhooj, he also brought about its submission ('*Dictionary of National Biography*', refers).

In October 1819 Grant-Keir, as his name was then written (after the death of his maternal Great Uncle Thomas Grant of Blackburne, Berwickshire), was despatched by the Bombay government to deal with the growing nuisance and threat of piracy which had been rising in the Persian Gulf. With Major-General Grant-Keir leading this powerful naval and military force of 3,000 men and 3 fighting ships (reputedly then the largest force ever sent to the Gulf), another was sent overland from Muscat to prevent a desert retreat. Trapped in this 'pincer movement', and after bitter fighting, the principal pirate stronghold of Ras al-Khaimah, of the Joasmi tribe, fell with small loss on 9 December 1819, causing all other nearby coastal towns to surrender. With the balance of power shifted firmly towards the British (with the expedition sanctioned and supported by Persia), on 8 January 1820 Grant-Keir signed an historic general treaty of peace on the part of the British government with the Sheikhs of several maritime Arabian tribes of the Persian Gulf, by whom it was subsequently agreed in specific local detail and signed in each location. This treaty; which stood until 1892, provided for the entire suppression of piracy (and indeed slavery) in the Gulf, and for his services Grant-Keir received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council and was awarded the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun. Interestingly, it was this treaty which brought about a British presence in the Southern Gulf, and with it an important new relationship with the 'Trucial' Sheikhdoms (so-called after the signing of this very truce). These sheikhdoms then fell under a loose British Protectorate until their gaining of independence on 2 December 1970, after which followed the creation of the United Arab Emirates. He was made K.C.B. soon after in 1822, probably as a direct result of this success, and was promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1825.

He returned home on the expiration of his staff service, and assumed later the name of Keir-Grant, being made G.C.H. in 1835, and appointed Colonel of the 2nd Royal North British Dragoons (Scots greys) in 1839. He was promoted to General on 23 November 1841. In his personal life, he married Miss Rebecca Jackson, daughter of Captain John Palmer Jackson, R.N. on 14 February 1811, with whom he had one daughter, Isabel. He died in old age at his residence, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, London, 7 May 1852, at the age of 80, after a remarkable life and career.

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BRITISH CAMPAIGN MEDALS

87

87

***The 2-clasp N.G.S. Trafalgar & Java awarded to Private William Morris, Royal Marines, who served aboard H.M.S. *Belleisle* during the Battle of Trafalgar, and was present aboard H.M.S. *Scipion* during the capture of the island of Java in September 1811,** comprising:

Naval General Service, 1793-1840, two clasps, Trafalgar, Java **(William Morris.),** *light tone, a few light hairlines from polishing, otherwise extremely fine* £6,000-8,000

Private William Morris, apparently of Ilchester, Somerset, was born c. 1785 and joined 58 Company, Chatham Division, Royal Marines, coming aboard H.M.S. *Belleisle* (74) on 28 April, 1802, and being discharged on 10 January 1806 at Plymouth Headquarters. These dates of service confirm his presence during the blockade of Toulon in 1803-4, and subsequently during the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805.

Under the command of Captain William Hargood, *Belleisle* was the second ship in Admiral Collingwood's lee column, and saw a good deal of action in the battle. She suffered during some early exchanges with the Spanish ship *Monarca,* and the *Santa Ana* (112) at which time, watching from H.M.S. *Victory,* Nelson said '*Nobly done, Hargood!'* after witnessing a well-timed broadside. She later engaged the *Indomptable* (80) and *San Juan de Nepomuceno,* before a particularly brutal series of exchanges against the *Fougeaux* (74). The *Belleisle* became dismasted, but her Union Jack remained defiantly suspended upon a pike, with an ensign placed upon the shattered stump of the mast, despite further attacks towards the end of the battle.

Private Morris returned for further service in the Royal Navy, and is listed as having come aboard Rear-Admiral Robert Stopford's H.M.S. *Scipion* (74) on 18 April 1810, and having served during the capture of the island of Java in August-September 1811. It is likely that Morris remained with this ship until her decommissioning in 1816. He later appears to have received a single clasp N.G.S. with Trafalgar clasp, after which he rightly pursued his additional Java clasp as a 'late claim', being fully entitled. His service notes at the National Archives list '*Allotment made from wages 1 February 1803 to mother (paid from Ilchester).*'

Two other ratings of this name are entitled to the N.G.S. One is a two clasp medal to an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Captain* (this, located in the National Maritime Museum, Plymouth), and another single clasp 1 June 1794 to an Able Seaman aboard the *Royal George*.

Ex J. Lawson Whalley Collection, 1877, Morton & Eden, 1 December 2011 and Baldwin, 2012.

88

The N.G.S. Trafalgar & original *The Times* newspaper extract awarded to Able Seaman Thomas Johns, a 'pressed' man from Carmarthen, Wales, who served aboard Lord Nelson's Flagship H.M.S. *Victory* during the Battle of Trafalgar. One other man of this name, also an Able Seaman, was awarded the N.G.S. with Syria clasp – this other example not currently known to the market, comprising

Naval General Service, 1793-1840, single clasp, Trafalgar **(Thomas Johns.),** official rivets to clasp and with old, possibly original ribbon, offered with an original and associated newspaper extract taken from *The Times*, dated Thursday 7 November 1805, recording the details of this great naval battle, *fair only, heavily polished and proudly worn, with heavy edge bruising and evidence of previous brooch mounting to obverse* £6,000-8,000

Able Seaman Thomas Johns was born c.1777 in Carmarthen, Wales, was pressed into service with the Royal Navy as an Able Seaman, having been taken from the '*Enterprize*' by a Revenue Cutter. He initially came aboard H.M.S. *Utrecht* (64) on 16 April 1803, before being transferred to H.M.S. *Victory* (100) on 11 May 1803, where he would serve until 5 January 1806 – taking part in Great Britain's finest naval victory whilst aboard Lord Nelson's flagship. Thomas Johns is confirmed as having been present aboard H.M.S *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805, and was at that time 28 years of age. Leading the northern, windward column, Nelson's *Victory* advanced straight into the heat of the action, engaging and receiving fire from no fewer than 5 enemy ships (*Heros, Santisima Trinidad, Redoubtable, Neptune, Bucentaure*), even repelling boarders from her decks. Despite the tragic, mortal-wounding of Lord Nelson, and suffering many casualties, the men of H.M.S. *Victory* and the British fleet famously took the day against the combined French and Spanish fleet.

On 6 January 1806 Thomas Johns transferred to H.M.S. *Ocean* (98), serving aboard this ship for 3 years before transferring to H.M.S. *Rhin* (of 40 guns, a captured French frigate) via a short, 6-week period aboard the *Salvador del Mundo* (of 112 guns, a captured Spanish 'three-decker). As a pressed man, Thomas Johns took his opportunity to make his escape back the civilian life he had been taken from, when on 5 September 1809 he was marked as having 'Run' at Plymouth – having spent over 6 years in pressed, involuntary service aboard various Royal Navy ships.

Another medal of this name was awarded to a similarly-named Thomas Johns, Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Implacable* during the naval operations on and off the coast of Syria in 1840. The well-worn state of the medal offered here, in combination with the newspaper remnant, and the original unaltered clasp rivets, strongly suggests that the above recipient is the true 'Victory' man.

Ex Baldwin, 2011.

89

89
***The N.G.S. Trafalgar awarded to Armourer's Mate Charles Freeman, who served aboard H.M.S. *Orion* during the Battle of Trafalgar. In this role as a Petty Officer, he would have assisted the Armourer in distributing the small arms and weaponry required by the crew on deck during this famous battle,** comprising:

Naval General Service, 1793-1840, single clasp, Trafalgar **(Chas Freeman.),** court-mounted, *attractively toned, two small edge bumps, otherwise good very fine* £6,000-8,000

Armourer's Mate Charles Freeman was born c.1778 in Rutland, England, and joined Captain Edward Codrington's H.M.S. *Orion* (74) on 22 July 1805, having transferred from H.M.S. *Desiree* (36). Soon after he took part in the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805, serving as Armourer's Mate. Responsible in support of the Armourer for the upkeep, repair and distribution of all of the ship's small arms and weaponry, it is likely that he would have been found on deck during the fighting. The *Orion* formed part of the weather column and '*she fought the French 74-Gun Intrepide, which she forced in quarter of an hour to haul down her colours, and assisted in the submission of the French Swiftsure.' (The Trafalgar Roll, by Mackenzie, refers).* She suffered twenty-four killed and wounded during the battle, and had several spars damaged, and her main-topsail shot away.

Charles Freeman is a unique name on the N.G.S. medal roll.

Ex Glendining, June 1992, Spink, April 1994, Turl Collection (Spink, 22 July 2010, lot 18) and Baldwin, 2011.

90

90
***Military General Service**, 1793-1814, single clasp, Salamanca **(A. F. Paxton, Lieut 11th Dgns),** *minor obverse edge nick and reverse edge bruises, very fine* £1,800-2,200

Archibald Frederick Paxton (1793-1875) was born in 1793, the son of Sir William Paxton, Knt., of Middleton Hall, Co. Carmarthen. He was educated at Harrow and joined the 11th Dragoons as a Cornet in June 1811, at the age of 17, being promoted to Lieutenant (without purchase) in December of the same year. He served with his regiment as part of Captain Barrett's Troop in the Peninsula between May 1812 and June 1813, being present at the Battle of Salamanca. The day after Salamanca, the 11th Light Dragoons were in support of the King's German Legion Cavalry in pursuit of the French at Garcia Hernandez. Lieutenant Paxton was also present at the skirmish at Morisco on 20-22 June, and at Castrejon on 18 July. He retired on reserved half-pay on 23 July, 1817, and was later a Magistrate for Wiltshire, residing at Cholderton, near Salisbury. He died on 11 April 1875, at 5 Devonshire Place, Portland Place, London.

Ex Dix, Noonan & Webb, March 1996 and C.J. Dixon, 2003.

91 92

91
***Military General Service**, 1793-1814, single clasp, Salamanca **(Jon Cutting, Corpl 4th Foot.),** *lightly polished with occasional light marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £1,000-1,200

Corporal John Cutting enlisted for service with the Colours at Bury St Edmunds on 2 March 1807, with genealogical research suggesting that he was from Ickworth, Suffolk. He initially served in Captain Jones's Company and was promoted to Corporal on 25 April 1809, and then to Sergeant on 4 December that year. He served in the Peninsula War in Spain in Lieutenant James C. Edgell's 5th Company of the 2nd Battalion, 4th (Lancashire) Foot, and was present at the Battle of Salamanca on 22 July 1812, as well as at Villa Muriel and Tordesillas in October 1812 (where Lieutenant Edgell was severely wounded on 25 October). He was reduced to Corporal on 16 January 1813, and is last recorded in the muster rolls in December 1815.

Ex Glendining, April 1953 and New Zealand Collector Services, 2011, having survived the Christchurch earthquakes of 2010 and 2011.

92
***Military General Service**, 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Salamanca, Vittoria **(A. Mann, 3rd Foot Guards),** *small nick to cheek and occasional hairlines, nearly extremely fine* £1,000-1,200

Private Alexander Mann served with the 3rd (Scots) Fusilier Guards in Spain as part of Captain Seymour's Company, and was present at the hard fighting which took place during the Battle of Salamanca. The M.G.S. medal roll confirms this 2-clasp award, despite the fact that the 3rd Foot Guards were also present at Barossa, suggesting that he may have been wounded or invalided. The original medal rolls held by the national archives also list him as a 'Waterloo Man' although he does not seem to appear on the Waterloo medal roll.

Ex Dix, Noonan & Webb, 15 December 2000 and C.J. Dixon, 2001

93

93

***Military General Service**, 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse **(J. Eden, Lieut 71st Foot),** *once lightly cleaned, light marks in places, otherwise good very fine* £2,000-3,000

Captain John Eden, J.P., D.L. (1794-1885) was born as John Methold in June 1794, the son of Captain Henry Methold, Durham Fencibles, of Burn Hall, Country Durham, and Dorothea Eden, the daughter of Sir John Eden (1740-1812), 4th Baronet, of Auckland, County Durham. He is believed to have been educated at Eton College and at Charterhouse School between 1806-1812, after which he joined the 71st Highland Light Infantry as an Ensign (without purchase) on 4 June 1812, being promoted to Lieutenant on 1 September 1813 – seeing service in Spain and France between April 1813 and April 1814. During the battle of Vittoria on 21st June 1813, the 71st Foot saw a good deal of fighting, suffering 318 casualties, killed or wounded. After a period of time on Half-Pay, he exchanged into the 4th Light Dragoons on 15 July 1819. He later became Captain, by purchase, in the 75th Foot (1st Gordon Highlanders), on 22 October 1824. Having apparently transferred again, he retired as Captain, this time from the 14th Light Dragoons, on 4 October 1829.

In later life, and upon the death of one of his maternal uncle (Morton John Davison) in 1844 he inherited property at Beamish Park, County Durham, which required him to change his name by Royal Licence to John Eden as a condition of his inheritance. Taking on the properties at Beamish, he duly became involved the ownership and running of an important coal mine. He was made High Sheriff in 1849, and died without issue at 15 Wilton Crescent, London, on 4 April 1885, at the age of 91. Newspaper obituaries record that he was a notable local benefactor, whilst also adding that:

'*He was present at the Battle of Vittoria as an Ensign…In that battle the Captain and Lieutenant of Mr Eden's company were killed, and would have shared a similar fate had it not been for a daring feat performed by a sergeant of his regiment, which was the means of saving his life. It is worthy of note that at the time of his death Mr Eden was one of the six survivors of the Peninsular war. He was also present after the battle of Waterloo at the entry into Paris in 1815.*' (The Durham County Advertiser, 10 April 1885 © The British Library Board)

This confirmed 5 clasp medal is a unique entitlement to the regiment. The 3rd Baronet of Maryland, Sir Frederick Morton Eden (believed to be a relation), was killed at the age of 16, on 24 December 1814, in the 'War of 1812' (1812-15). He had been attached, as an Ensign, to 85th (Bucks Volunteer) Light Infantry, but was mortally wounded at the Battle of New Orleans.

Ex Glendining, 1956, Spink, 1986, Bonham's, June 1999 and C.J. Dixon, 2000.

94

94
***The M.G.S. 4-Clasp and Army of India Pair awarded to Major Robert Marsh, 2nd Battalion 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot, who was wounded in action at Nivelle as a young Ensign on 10 November 1813. He also served in the Nepaul campaign of 1815-16, and the Mahratta War of 1817-18,** comprising:
Military General Service, 4 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes **(R. Marsh, Ensn 24th Foot);**
Army of India, single clasp, Nepaul **(Lieut R. Marsh, 24th Foot);**
Pair loose, with original ribbons, the second ribbon quite frayed, *well-toned, some light hairlines, otherwise extremely fine* (2)
£4,000-5,000

Captain Robert Marsh was born on 15 September 1795, at Hoveton St. John, Norfolk. He joined the British Army at the age of 16, being commissioned as an Ensign with the 24th Foot on 31 October 1811. Taking part in the fighting in Spain and France during the latter stages of the Peninsula War, he saw action at Vittoria, in the Pyrenees, at Echalar, at Nivelle, where he was slightly wounded on 10 November 1813, and at Orthes. For his wound he appears not to have received any allowance, for reasons unknown. He continued to serve in the Nepaul during the campaign of 1815-16, being present at Harriapore on 1 March 1816. He was promoted to Lieutenant on February 13, 1817, having also taken part in the Mahratta War of 1817-18, and was latterly promoted to Captain on 14 April 1829. Serving in Canada, he was present during a 'trial of rebels' in Montreal on 21 November 1838, and was later promoted to Major on 3 April 1846. Living into old age, he retired to Erpingham, Norfolk, and was recorded as being amongst the very last survivors of the Battle of Vittoria on 27 June 1883, on the occasion of the battle's 70th anniversary.

95

95
***Waterloo, 1815**, with replacement steel clip and ring suspension **(James Robshaw. 51st Reg. Light Infantry.);** *dark old tone, lower obverse edge bruise and a few small marks, well-polished, good fine* £1,400-1,800

Private James Robshaw, 51st (2nd Yorkshire West Riding) Foot (Light Infantry), fought as part of Captain Samuel Beardsley's Company at the Battle of Waterloo. They were located to the far right of the British Line, behind the important position of the Chateau of Hougoumont Farm.

96

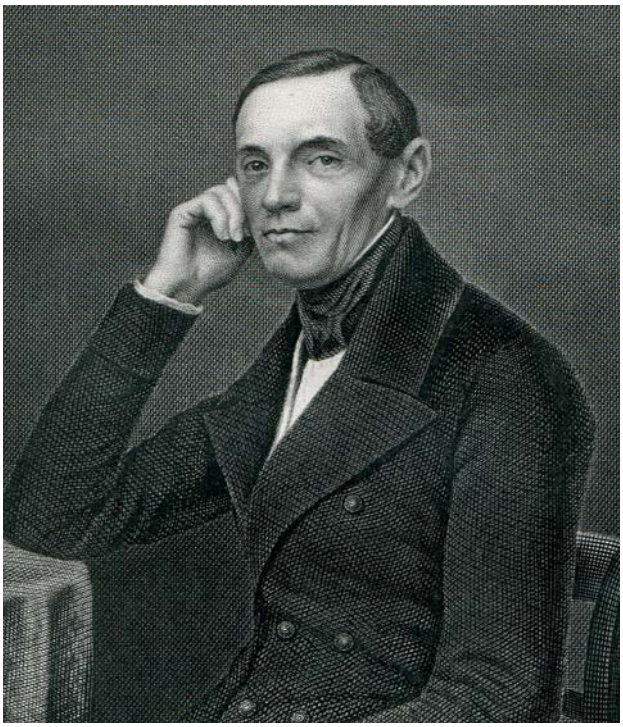
96

***The Important Waterloo Medal awarded to Ensign Frederick de Ronne, who in later life became a noted Prussian jurist, politician, author and diplomat, and served as the Prussian Ambassador to the United States of America in Washington between 1834 and 1844. Such was his high-standing in diplomatic circles that he was asked by the United States to act as mediator during negotiations with its dispute with Mexico in 1839. He later returned to political life in Germany,** comprising:

Waterloo Medal, 1815, with later replacement steel clip and ring suspension **(Ensign. Fred. De Ronne, 3rd Line Batt. K.G.L.),** *surface marks and edge bruising with further marks to rim, naming rather difficult to read in parts, good fine*

£1,000-1,500

Frederick Ludwig de Ronne (1798-1865), or Friedrich Ludwig von Rönne, was born in 1798 in Seestermühe, Holstein, Germany, the third son of Johann Georg von Rönne. He was educated at Glückstadt, and later received private tuition in Berlin under the tutelage of politician and legal professor Charles Twesten. He joined the King's German Legion as a Gentleman Ensign on 21 March 1814, vice Dehnel, under whom he would serve in the 3rd Line Battalion in the Netherlands and during the Battle of Waterloo.



The 3rd Line Battalion K.G.L. formed part of Colonel du Plat's 1st K.G.L. Brigade, itself part of the 2nd British Infantry Division under Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton. The 3rd Line Battalion were initially held in support behind the crucially-important Hougoumont Farm, but were later brought in to assist the Guards, Hanoverian and Nassauer troops at roughly 4.00pm in the face of repeated French attacks. Du Plat's Brigade fought off several French cavalry attacks, with the 1st, 3rd and 4th Line Regiments forming square to the left of the farm to resist a particularly strong cavalry charge. Colonel Du Plat himself was mortally wounded, and the young Ensign de Ronne would have made a conspicuous target holding the battalion's colours.

Returning to civilian life, he studied law at Kiel and Berlin, joining the Prussian judicial service in 1820, and being made High Court Judge in Hamm in 1825. He joined the civil service in 1831, initially working in Potsdam, before being sent to Washington in 1834 as Minister Resident (Ambassador) of Prussia in the United States of America.

Over the next ten years he worked tirelessly in support of German Immigrants to the U.S.A., and made firm and repeated attempts to establish formal commercial contracts between the German Customs Union and United States. Where these unfortunately faltered, he did succeed in extending the trade agreements between the U.S.A. and the cities of Hamburg and Bremen, and he attempted to assist the U.S.A. during its dispute with Mexico. He was eventually replaced in 1844 by Friedrich von Gerolt, whereupon he returned to Germany to serve as Head of the Department of Commerce. This was short lived, and in 1848 he was elected to the Frankfurt National Assembly, and in 1849 he acted as Envoy of the Archduke Johann of Austria. He retired in 1858, pursuing his career as a Liberal politican, and died in 1865 in Berlin.

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97

97
***An Attractive and Very Scarce Waterloo and Regimental Medal for 'Courage, Loyalty and Good Conduct' over 10 years awarded to Corporal John Taylor, 1st Battalion, 71st (Highland Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot,** comprising:
Waterloo, 1815, with replacement steel clip and ring suspension **(Corp. John Taylor 1st Batt. 71st Reg. Foot.);**
71st Foot Regimental Medal, in silver, c.1815-20, 48mm width, with silver straight bar suspension and clip, with old segment of tartan ribbon, crowned regimental number at centre, hand engraved, with legend surrounding 'For Courage, Loyalty and Good Conduct, 10 Years' Service', *rev.,* combined rose, thistle and shamrock devices, scrolled legend above, 'Tria Juncta in Uno' (cf. Balmer R446a), pair loose, *the first with minor obverse edge bruise at 3 o'clock, light surface marks to both, otherwise good very fine, and a rare regimental medal* (2) £4,000-5,000

Corporal John Taylor fought at the Battle of Waterloo in Captain James Henderson's Company, 71st Foot, the regiment placed in the 3rd (Light) Brigade of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton's 2nd Division. The 71st Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Reynell, were initially held in a reserve position on the right flank to the rear of Hougoumont (owing to their recent arrival after a 2-day march) but were later brought forward into the line to support crucial central position between Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte. The anonymous author of '*The Journal of a Highland Soldier, of the 71st or Glasgow Regiment, Highland L.I.*' described the scene:

"The artillery had been tearing away, since day-break, in different parts of the line. About twelve o'clock we received orders to fall in, for attack…General Barnes gave the word, 'Form Square'. In a moment the whole brigade were on their feet to receive the enemy. The General said 'Seventy-first, I have often heard of your bravery, I hope it will not be worse, than it has been, to-day.' Down they came upon our square. We soon put them to right…The noise and smoke were dreadful…all around the wounded and slain lay very thick. We then moved on, in column, for a considerable way, and formed line; gave three cheers, fired a few volleys, charged the enemy, and drove them back."

Napoleon subjected this strategic area to repeated cavalry attacks led by Marshall Ney in addition to heavy artillery fire, but the line held. The 71st also played a part in the repulse of the Imperial Guard, and reputedly fired the last shot of battle with an artillery piece they had just captured, turning it to fire onto the fleeing French forces. In total, the 1st/71st suffered the loss of 16 officers and 171 men killed and wounded at Waterloo. Ex Needes Collection, 1908 and Baldwin, Military Sale 1, June 2013.

98
India General Service, 1854-95, single clasp, Hazara 1891 **(494 Sepoy Nanak 37th Bl Infy.);** *cleaned and well-polished with some surface pitting, suspension a touch loose, fine* £80-100

99
Crimea 1854, unnamed, with a good quality French-marked privately-made single clasp Sebastopol on ribbon, *very fine or better, toned* £150-250

Offered with original French award document and permission to wear to Cannonnier-Ouvrier Geofroy Bruder, 5th Artillery Company, November 1856, confirming his service during the siege of Sebastopol.

100
Crimea, 1854-56, no clasp **(Wm. Kidwell);** engraved in upright capitals, on an old, possibly original ribbon, *a few light marks, very fine* £100-120

Private William Kidwell, apparently of the Royal Marines, is confirmed as having served aboard H.M.S. Megara during the Crimean War (the medal roll comments: 'sent 24/12/56).

101 102 (half actual size) 103

101
***Crimea**, 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol **([Corpl] Chas. Moulton 1 Btn. S. F. Gds),** regimentally engraved, attempted erasure to rank, perhaps having later been promoted, with original ribbon, *lightly toned, suspension a touch loose and bent, edge nicks and bruises, fine* £200-300

4392 Corporal Charles J Moulton, 1st Battalion, Scots Fusiliers Guards, is confirmed as having served as a Corporal in the Crimea, having received a '**gunshot wound through left shoulder' at Inkermann**. Clasp entitlement to Balaklava and Inkermann confirmed, Sebastopol as yet unconfirmed.

102
***Crimea**, 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol **(*Served As* Corpl. H. Williams. 7th Regt. *H. H. Pearce*),** officially impressed, with additional engraved details before and after, concerning his service alias, *upon original ribbon, mounted within handsome black memorial frame, minor rim nick, an attractive very fine, or slightly better* £500-600

Corporal Henry Williamsis confirmed on the Crimea Medal Roll as having served in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, with the added remark '**wounded at Alma and has since died of disease'** (as read by the cataloguer). This idea is rather reinforced, given the lot's memorial frame. All three clasps confirmed on the roll.

103
***Crimea**, 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol **(Capt R. L. Lye. 20th Regt.),** officially impressed, *lightly polished with hairlines, reverse edge bump, very fine to good very fine* £1,200-1,500

Captain Richard Leigh Lye (d.1855) was born c. 1820, the son of Dr John Bleeck Lye, a notable Doctor of Medicine in Hereford, and nephew to Captain Benjamin Leigh Lye, 11th Light Dragoons, of Bath. He joined the 20th (East Devonshire) Foot as an Ensign on 3 November 1837. He was then promoted to Lieutenant (by purchase) on 9 August 1839, and then to Captain (again by purchase) on 30 December 1845. His service saw him travel to Bermuda in November 1841, and then to Quebec on 21 September 1847, before returning to England in June 1853.

At the outbreak of war, he was present with his regiment in the Crimea, taking part in the battles of Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. At Inkermann in particular, the 20th took part in vicious hand to hand fighting, and made a gallant bayonet charge against the opposing Russian forces. During the Siege of Sebastopol, Captain Lye, at age 33, was one of a great many officers and men who died as a result of the ravages of disease (often Cholera) and exposure:

*'10th ult., (died) in the camp before Sebastopol, Capt. Richard Leigh Lye, of the 20th Regiment of Foot, only son of Dr. Bleeck Lye, of Hereford, and nephew Capt. Leigh Lye, of Bath. This promising officer, after gallantly leading his company in the thickest of the fight at Inkermann, has since sunk, worn down by fatigue and exposure. He was much esteemed and beloved by his brother officers for his worth and friendship in the days of peace, and for his true bravery and courage in the hour of danger.' (*Salisbury and Winchester Journal, 6 January 1855, © The British Library Board)

A monument to Captain Lye was raised in his honour at the officers' graveyard at Cathcart Hill.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

104 106

104
***A Crimea and Indian Mutiny Pair awarded to Private John Ferguson 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment, who previously served for two years with the 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) Regiment,** comprising:
Crimea, 1854-56, single clasp, Alma **(1928. John. Ferguson. 42. Royal. Highlanders)**, regimentally impressed naming in small capitals;
Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, single clasp, Lucknow **(J. Ferguson, 42nd Rl Highlanders);**
Pair loose, the first well-toned with some contact marks, first letter to naming of second weakly impressed, pair generally very fine (2) £600-800

1928 Private John Ferguson was born c. 1822 in Paisley, Renfrew, Scotland, and he attested for service with the 92nd Foot at Edinburgh on 29 April 1840. After two years with this regiment he transferred to the 42nd Regiment, with whom he would serve in both the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. He is additionally entitled to the clasps 'Balaklava' and 'Sebastopol', although these are not present with the medal, likely having been sent to the recipient later. He retired to pension after 21 years' service on 17 August 1861. His attestation papers show over 14 years of foreign service, in Malta, Bermuda, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Turkey & Crimea, and Bengal (East Indies).

105
Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, no clasp **(P. Daughney, 42nd Rl Highlanders);** *heavily polished and cleaned, ex-mount with inexpertly refitted suspension, small obverse edge bruise and reverse marks in field, fair only thus* £80-100

3133 Private Patrick Daughney is confirmed on the Indian Mutiny Medal Roll as serving with the 1st Battalion 42nd Foot (Royal Highlanders, or Black Watch), and is entitled to the Lucknow clasp.

106
***An Intriguing Original Defender's Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Acting-Sergeant John Bonnetta, 32nd Light Infantry, of Truro, Cornwall, who apparently served as one of four superintendents of the mining party during the Defence of Lucknow, and was named and given an unofficial mention for *'important services'* in the written report made by Captain Crommelin, Chief Engineer. Another of the four superintendents was none other than William Dowling, 32nd Foot, who received a Victoria Cross for spiking the enemy guns,** comprising:
Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, single clasp, Defence of Lucknow **(J. Bonnetta, 32nd L.I.);** *suspension at some stage crudely refitted, polished, with minor edge bruises, good fine* £1,400-1,800

Private John Bonnetta was born c.1831 in Ladosk, Truro, Cornwall, and worked as a Labourer, whilst also having two years' experience with the Royal Cornwall Rangers Regt of Militia before his attestation for Army service on 4 December 1854. Joining the 32nd (Duke of Cornwall's) Light Infantry, he served in India and was present during the famous Defence of Lucknow as one of the 'original defenders' of the Residency. Frustrated in their attempts to take the Residency by force, the enemy attempted to breach the walls by mining, but failed in their attempt to undermine the Redan. In response, and given the number of Cornishmen in the 32nd Foot, a number of original defenders with mining experience (amongst whom, we will later learn, Bonnetta was one) were drafted in to take counter-measures. These resulted in the successful destruction of two nearby buildings, one of which had housed a particular enemy sharpshooter who had caused multiple casualties amongst the defenders. This mining party also launched several aggressive sorties, which led to the spiking of a number of troublesome enemy guns, one of which was led by William Dowling, 32nd Foot, who was later awarded the Victoria Cross.

At the end of the siege, Captain Crommelin, the Chief Engineer, wrote a report to the Governor-General in which he commented: '*I cannot close this report without noticing in the most favourable manner, the important services performed by the undermentioned soldiers, as superintendents of the miners – A/Sergeants Cullimore, Banetta [sic], and Farrer, and Corporal Dowling, all of the 32nd Regiment.*' (as mentioned in the Journal of the Victoria Cross Society, October 2012, pg.12). Despite the typographic error, it appears beyond reasonable doubt that the 'Banetta' mentioned is the same 'Bonnetta' as correctly impressed on the above medal, given the absence of any other comparable names amongst the ranks of the 32nd Foot. It is also worthy of note that he was at that time a superintendent, serving with the acting rank of Sergeant in this interesting and strategically significant mining party. Owing to his gradual loss of the use of several fingers of his hand, he served for a time with the Army Hospital Corps betweem 1 March 1860 and 30 April 1862, before rejoining the 32nd, and then being finally discharged to pension on 28 October 1873.

107 109 110

107
***Indian Mutiny**, 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow **(Wm Flood, 84th Regt);** *toned, suspension a touch loose with two or three minor edge bruises, very fine* £500-600

2116 Private William Flood was born c.1823 in Cooldarra, Roscrea, County Tipperary, Ireland. He attested for service in the 69th Foot on 15 October 1841, and transferred to the 84th Foot on 1 April 1842, with whom he served in the Indian Mutiny. His name is confirmed on the roll for the above two clasps, and only 23 officers and men of the 84th were awarded medals with this clasp combination out of 1,107 medals to the regiment. He was discharged to pension on 6 March 1862 after 21 years with the colours.

Ex Spink, 21 July 2005.

108
Second China, 1857-60, no clasp, unnamed as issued to the Royal Navy, *lightly toned with some light surface marks, very fine* £80-120

109
***Afghanistan,** 1878-80, single clasp, Ali Musjid **(8, Bde/ 893, Pte. T. Moran, 51st Regt.);** *light hairlines, obverse bruise and tiny reverse nick, good very fine* £180-220

Private Thomas Moran is confirmed on the Afghanistan 1878-80 Medal Roll as having served at Ali Musjid with the 51st (K.O.Y.L.I.) Regiment.

110
***South Africa,** 1877-79, single clasp, 1879 **(1261. Pte G. Mead. 99th Foot.);** officially engraved, upon an old ribbon, *lightly toned, test cut through rim, occasional nicks and bruise, otherwise very fine* £400-500

1261 Private George Mead, 99th Duke of Edinburgh's (Lanarkshire) Regiment of Foot, is confirmed as being entitled to the above medal and clasp. This regiment was present at the battles of Eshowe and Gingindlovu, although Private Mead does not appear to have been wounded.

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111 112 113 114

111
***Egypt and Sudan**, 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek **(5874. Pte E. Thackreh. 2/ Scots Gds);** *heavy surface marks from contact with star, two tiny rim nicks, good fine* £180-220

Private Edward Thackrah is confirmed on the Egypt Medal Roll as having served with the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards. Clasp combination as yet unconfirmed.

112
***India General Service**, 1895-1902, single clasp, Relief of Chitral **(1827 Pte W. Blacow 1st Bn E. Lanc Regt);** upon original ribbon, suspension slightly loose, *good very fine* £120-150

Private W Blacow is confirmed on the I.G.S. 1895-1902 Medal roll as having served with the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, and is entitled to the above clasp.

113
***Queen's Sudan,** 1896-98, silver issue **(2849. Pte J. Wall. Northd Fus:);** *polished with some minor edge bruising, good fine / very fine* £180-220

Private J Wall is confirmed on the Queen's Sudan Roll as having served with the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers during the Khartoum Expedition of 1898. He is also entitled to the Khedive's Sudan medal with Khartoum clasp, and the Queen's South Africa Medal with 3 clasps.

114
***Queen's South Africa**, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 **(Lieut. C. H. Mack, 1/ Lincoln Rgt.);** upon original ribbon, *toned, obverse edge graze at 6 o'clock, otherwise good very fine* £150-200

Captain Claud Hugh Mack was born c.1883 at Aylsham, Norfolk, and appears to have joined the 4th Battalion Cheshire Regiment during Second Boer War, soon after transferring to the 4th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment. He remained with this battalion until he resigned his commission as Captain in early 1910.

115
Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal **(3316 Corl L. Dinnigan, 1: Conn: Rang.);** and **King's South Africa,** 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 **(2877 Pte H. T. Phillips. A.O.C.);** *the first good very fine, the second well-polished, fine* (2) £120-150

Both entitlements confirmed, as above. Corporal L Dinnigan's medal roll entry notes: 'Invalided'.

116
Tibet, 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue **(Cooly Dhannan Bhutia S & T Corps);** *light hairlines, otherwise an attractive extremely fine* £70-90

117
India General Service, 1908-1935, single clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 **(31911 Pte. A. Dean, N. Staff. R.);** *lightly polished, good very fine* £50-70

This entitlement is confirmed on the I.G.S. 1908-1935 medal roll, noting that he was discharged to Class Z Reserve on 01.02.1920.

118
An Early Great War 'Mons' Casualty Trio awarded to Private Samuel Spencer, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, killed in action on 22 September 1914 during the First Battle of the Marne, comprising:
1914 Star with clasp '5th Aug. – 22nd Nov. 1914' **(7268 Pte S. Spencer. 1/R. Sc: Fus.),** official correction to initial in naming**;**
British War and Victory Medals **(7268 Pte. S. Spencer. R. S. Fus);**
Group mounted on board for display, *toned, the first very fine, remainder extremely fine* (3) £180-220

Private Sam Spencer, husband of Mrs Edith Spencer, of 17 Salisbury Street, Shipley, Yorkshire, was born in Bradford, and was killed in action on 22 September 1914. His name is commemorated at the La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre Memorial.

119
A 1914 Ypres Casualty Pair awarded to Shoeing-Smith James William Wood, '57' Battery, 45th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds received in action on 2 November 1914, comprising:
British War and Victory Medals **(54819 Dvr. J. W. Wood. R.A.);**
Pair loose, without ribbons, *toned, about extremely fine* (2) £40-60

Shoeing-Smith James William Wood, of Leytonstone, Essex, died of wounds received in action on 2 November 1914, and is buried at the Ypres Town Cemetery Extension, Belgium. He is entitled to an additional 1914 Star and Memorial Plaque to complete his group.

120
A Great War Casualty Trio awarded to Private John Glasspool, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, killed in action on 11 October 1915 at Beaumont Hamel, comprising:
1914 Star with clasp '5th Aug. – 22nd Nov. 1914' **(7167 Pte J. Glasspool. 1/Hamps: R.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(7167 Pte. J. Glasspool Hamps. R.);**
Group loose, *toned, extremely fine* (3) £150-200

Private John Glasspool, of Overton, Hampshire, was killed in action on 11 October 1915, and is remembered with honour at Hamel Military Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel.

121
A Great War Casualty Group of 2 awarded to Private John Henry Plant, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached to the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, killed in action on 23 March 1916, comprising:
1914 Star **(3350 Pte J. H. Plant. R.A.M.C.);**
Victory Medal **(3350 Pte. J. H. Plant. R.A.M.C.);**
Pair loose, *the first very fine with one or two scuffs, the second as struck* (2) £70-90

Private John Henry Plant, of Sheffield, enlisted at Chesterfield, and was killed in action on 23 March 1916. He is buried at the Birr Cross Roads Cemetery.

122
An Interesting Great War 'Posthumous M.i.D.' Casualty Trio & Plaque awarded to Acting-Sergeant Ernest Bush, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), killed in action on 20 July 1916, comprising:
1914 Star **(10117 Cpl E. Bush. 1/Sco: Rif.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(10177 A. Sjt. E. Bush. Sco. Rif.);**
Memorial Plaque **(Ernest Bush)** in original card envelope**;**
Group swing mounted, *toned, good very fine or better* (4) £300-400

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 4 January 1917 (Haig's Despatch) – '*distinguished and gallant services, and devotion to duty*'

Acting Sergeant Ernest Bush was killed in action on 20 July 1916, and is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial. He appears to have been mentioned in despatches after his death, in the despatch of 4 January 1917. Worthy of further research.

123

123
***A Great War Casualty Trio & Plaque awarded to Lance Corporal John King, 6th Battalion Dorset Regiment, killed in action on 15 April 1918 during the German Spring Offensive of 1918, near Pozieres**, comprising:
1914 Star **(3-6329 Pte J. King. Dorset: R.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(3-6329 Pte. J. King. Dorset. R.);**
Memorial Plaque **(John King);**
Group swing mounted, *toned, good very fine* (4) £300-400

Private John King, of Bethnal Green, London, was killed in action on 15 April 1918, and is remembered at the Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.

124
Great War, 1914-15 Star **(1955 Pte. T. S. Greenwood. 2nd Co. Of Lond. Y.);** *good very fine* £50-70

Second Lieutenant Tom Stanley Greenwood was born 17 August 1882, the son of John and Alice Greenwood of Acomb Street, Manchester, enlisted for Great War service in WWI in August 1914, possibly having served previously in the Boer War. Initially serving in the 2nd County of London Yeomanry, he was later commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant in the 14th Manchester Regiment on 15 August 1915, being attached then to the 12th Battalion. He was **killed in action on 7 July 1916 near Fricourt Wood** and Quadrangle Trench, and his name is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

125
A Great War Gallipoli Casualty Trio awarded to Private Christopher Monahan, of 'B' Company, 5th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, killed in action on 15 August 1915, where over the next 2 days the 5th and 6th Battalions gallantly held the 'Pimple' feature on the Kiretch Tepe Ridge in the face of withering Turkish fire and artillery. Both battalions were all but annihilated in the process, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(12366. Pte. C. Monahan, R. Ir. Fus.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(12366 Pte. C. Monahan. R. Ir. Fus.);**
Group loose, *very fine* (3) £150-200

Private Christopher Monahan, son of John and Mary Monahan, of 156 Parnell Street, Dublin, Ireland, was killed in action at or near the 'Pimple' on the Kiretch Tepe Ridge during the taking of this feature on 15 August 1915 at Gallipoli. The 6th Royal Irish Fusiliers, supported by its sister battalion, the 5th, held out doggedly against bombs, trench raids and artillery fire, but retired the next day (16th) with very heavy casualties. Private Monahan is remembered at the Helles Memorial, Gallipoli.

126
A Great War Casualty Trio awarded to Private Alexander Badenoch, 6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, killed in action on 27 July 1916, near Mametz Wood and Montauban, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(11824 Pte. A. Badenoch. Gord. Highrs.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(11824 Pte. A. Badenoch. Gordons.);**
Toned, small adhesive mark to reverse of star, otherwise extremely fine (3) £100-150

Private Alexander Badenoch enlisted for WWI service at Keith, Scotland, and was killed in action on 27 July 1916. He is remembered with honour at Flatiron Copse Cemetery, Mametz, the site of a dressing station during the battle for Mametz Wood, and afterwards during the advance to Montauban. His name is also recorded on the WWI memorial at King Edward Church, Aberdeenshire.

127

A Great War 'Second Ypres' Casualty Trio awarded to Private Samuel Forrester, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, killed in action on the second and final day of the Battle of Bellewaarde Ridge on 25 May 1915, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(11387. Pte. S. Forrester. 3rd. Hrs.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(11387 Pte. S. Forrester. 3-Hrs.);**
Group loose, *lightly toned, about extremely fine* (3) £140-180

PRIVATE SAMUEL FORRESTER, was born c. 1894, the son of Samuel and Henrietta J. Forrester, of 8 Chapel Street, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, was killed in action on 25 May 1915, at the age of 21. The 3rd Hussars formed part of the 2nd Cavalry Division, and were present at the Battles of Second Ypres, including the fighting at the Battle of Bellewaarde Ridge (24-25 May 1915). He is remembered on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

128

A Great War Gallipoli Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Drummer Frederick Smith, 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, killed in action during the First Battle of Krithia on 28 April, 1915, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(10214 Dmr: P.[sic] Smith. Worc: R.);**
British War & Victory Medals **(10214 Pte. F. Smith. Worc. R.);**
Memorial Plaque **(Frederick Smith)**;
Group loose, *lightly toned, extremely fine* (4) £250-300

PRIVATE FREDERICK SMITH was born and enlisted in Birmingham. Arriving at Cape Helles on the evening of April 24th - 25th, 1915, British forces faced very heavy Turkish resistance, and the 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment held their ground on the heights above the west of the beach. Following this, the 4th Worcestershires (along with the 2nd Hampshire and 1st Essex battalions) made a push to clear the Turkish trenches facing V Beach. In the process, the Worcestershire Regiment suffered over 100 casualties in the first two days of the 25th and 26th of April. The 28 of April marked the first day of a planned advance later named the First Battle of Krithia, and the 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment was part of the general advance at 8.00 am that morning. Under heavy Turkish shell fire, the 4th Battalion advanced under the command of Major Carr, with the French Division beside, which soon lagged behind, leaving the 4th Battalion Worcesters exposed. Drummer F Smith was killed in action on the 28th of April, 1915, and his name is commemorated at the Redoubt Cemetery, Cape Helles. Offered with damaged white metal ID 'dog tag', copy MIC and casualty certificate, and original card boxes of issue.

129

A Great War 'Second Ypres' Casualty Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Lance-Corporal Herbert Redfern, 2nd Battalion King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, who died of wounds received at the Battle of Frezenburg Ridge on 8 May 1915, where his battalion suffered appalling losses but held its position, losing 914 men killed, wounded or missing. This was reportedly the heaviest single day of casualties ever suffered by the regiment, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(11036 L.Cpl H. Redfern. R. Lanc: R.);**
British War & Victory Medals **(11036 Pte. H. Redfern. R. Lanc. R.);**
Memorial Plaque **(Herbert Redfern)**;
Group loose, *scrape to reverse of star, otherwise very fine or better* (4) £180-220

LANCE-CORPORAL HERBERT REDFERN, son of Isaac and Mary Ellen Redfern, of 13 Walter Street, Manchester, was killed in action on 8 May 1915, and is remembered at the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

130

A Great War Casualty Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Thomas Smith, 6th Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, who died on 11 July 1915, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(12651 Pte T. Smith. K.O.S.Bord:);**
British War & Victory Medals **(12651 Pte T. Smith. K.O.Sco.Bord.),** O over S in regiment naming**;**
Memorial Plaque **(Thomas Smith)**;
Group loose, *toned, practically as struck, with original O.H.M.S. envelope* (4) £200-250

PRIVATE THOMAS SMITH, of Thornhill, Dumfries, Scotland, died at home, apparently of disease, on 11 July 1915, having served for a time on the Western Front. He is remembered with honour at the Morton (Thornhill) Cemetery, Scotland.

131

A Great War Casualty Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Robert Melville, 11th Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, killed in action on 26 September 1915 – the second day of the Battle of Loos, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(3-7502. Pte. R. Melville, A. & S. Highrs.);**
British War & Victory Medals **(S-7502 Pte. R. Melville. A. & S. Highrs.);**
Memorial Plaque **(Robert Melville)**;
Group loose, *good very fine* (4) £200-250

PRIVATE ROBERT MELVILLE, of Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, was killed in action on 26 September 1915, and is remembered at the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

132
A Great War Casualty Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private David James Turner, 'A' Company, 9th Battalion Devonshire Regiment, killed in action on 30 September 1915 during the battalion's offensive at Loos, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(16123 Pte D. J. Turner. Devon. R.);**
British War & Victory Medals **(16123 Pte. D. J. Turner. Devon. R.);**
Memorial Plaque **(David James Turner)**;
Group swing mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, *cleaned, gilt and polished to obverse, plaque carefully pierced toward periphery for mounting in former frame, medals good fine* (4) £200-250

PRIVATE DAVID JAMES TURNER, son of Charles and Elizabeth Turner, of 4 Brook Street, Ratcliff, London, was killed in action on 30 September 1915. He is remembered at the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

133
A Great War Casualty Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private William Chisnall, 6th (Princess Victoria's) Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, who died of wounds in Egypt on 17 October 1915,having served in Gallipoli, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(17089, Pte. W. Chisnall, R. Ir. Fus.);**
British War & Victory Medals **(17089 Pte. W. Chisnall. R. Ir. Fus.);**
Memorial Plaque **(William Chisnall)**;
Group loose, *about extremely fine* (4) £200-250

PRIVATE WILLIAM CHISNALL, son of William and Elizabeth Chisnall (sometimes spelt Chisnell), of 159 Higher Road, Urmston, Manchester, died of wounds received in Egypt on 17 October 1915, and is remembered at the Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Cemetery.

134

134
A 'First Day of the Somme' Casualty Trio awarded to Private Percy William Norman, 10th Battalion Essex Regiment, who died of wounds received in action on 1 July 1916 at Carnoy, near Albert, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(17797 Pte P. Norman. Essex R.);**
British War & Victory Medals **(17797 Pte. P. Norman. Essex R.);**
Group loose, *about extremely fine* (3) £200-250

PRIVATE PERCY WILLIAM NORMAN, son of Walter and Thurza Frost, of Bramerton, Norwich, was killed in action on 1 July 1916 – the first day of the Somme. He is buried at La Neuville British Cemetery, Corbie, France.

135
A Great War Casualty Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Lance-Sergeant John Patrick Moore, 14th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, killed in action on 18 September 1916, during the bloody battle of Flers-Courcelette, fighting in support of British tanks comprising:
1914-15 Star **(23829 Cpl J. P. Moore. Durh: L.I.);**
British War & Victory Medals **(23829 Cpl. J. P. Moore. Durh. L.I.);**
Memorial Plaque **(John Patrick Moore)**;
Group loose, with three white metal cap badges, *cleaned, good very fine* (7) £180-220

LANCE-SERGEANT JOHN PATRICK MOORE, of Woodside, Witton Park, Durham, was killed in action on 18 September 1916, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. Between 18 and 19 September 1916, during a successful advance eastwards from the Ginchy Road, the 14th D.L.I. suffered 78 killed or wounded.

136
A Great War Arras Casualty Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Lance-Sergeant Cyril List, 'B' Company, 9th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), killed in action during the battalion's offensive on 9 April 1917 at Arras, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(6302 Pte E. [sic] List. R. Fus:);**
British War & Victory Medals **(Gs-6302 Cpl. C. List. R. Fus.);**
Memorial Plaque **(Cyril List)**;
Group loose, *lightly toned, extremely fine* (4) £200-250

Lance-Sergeant Cyril List, was born in Cardiff, the son of Mrs S. G L. List, of 30 Grange Park, Ealing, London. He was killed in action on 9 April 1917 at Arras, and is remembered at the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

137
***A Great War Officer's Casualty Trio and Plaque awarded to Lieutenant Hugh Stewart Latimer Jordan, who first joined the Honourable Artillery Company before being commissioned as an officer in the Royal Artillery. He was soon after attached to the Royal Flying Corps Wireless and Observers' School, being tragically killed alongside his pilot during an accident while flying a biplane (RE 8 A3672) on 20 August 1917 at Brooklands, Surrey**, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(5680 Gnr. H. S. L. Jordan. H.A.C. (Art.));**
British War and Victory Medals **(2. Lieut. H.S.L. Jordan.);**
Memorial Plaque **(Hugh Stewart Latimer Jordan);**
Medals with original boxes, ribbons and O.H.M.S. envelope addressed to '1 Napier Villas, Napier Road, Wembley', *medals practically as struck, memorial plaque polished, about very fine* (4) £250-300

The Times Newspaper of 23 August, 1917 covered the Coroner's inquest of the aforementioned air accident:

"The west Surrey Coroner held an inquest at Addlestone yesterday on the bodies of Lieutenant Hugh Stewart Latimer Jordan, R.F.C., and Sergeant E. Handley, R.F.C., who were killed on Monday morning in the fall of an Army biplane in a meadow near Woodham Grange, Addlestone, Describing the accident, John Hoare, a gardener at Woodham Grange, said that about 10 o'clock on Monday morning he saw two machines in the air one above the other. Suddenly there were two explosions, and the lower machine came straight down for some distance, when it straightened out and the right wing folded back on to the body of the machine. It next took a horizontal course for some distance with one plane, which also suddenly folded back. The machine then pitched over some trees into a field. The witness ran across and found Lieutenant Jordan and Sergeant Handley under the engine dead. Evidence was given that the machine was in perfect order when it went up from Brooklands Aerodrome."

Flight Commander Cecil Faber said that Sergeant Handley was acting as pilot and was instructing Lieutenant Jordan as an observer. An officer said he saw the machine come down with a spinning dive from 3,000ft. A verdict was returned in each case of 'Death from misadventure.'

138
A Great War Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private John Henry Smith, 17th Battalion (Glamorgan Bantams) Welsh Regiment, who was killed in action on 25 November 1917 – the last day of the 40th Division's offensive to take Bourlon Wood – the 'Butchery at Bourlon', after which the Battalion '*ceased to exist*' comprising:
1914-15 Star **(14226 Pte J. H. Smith. Welsh. R.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(14226 Pte. J. H. Smith. Welsh R.);**
Memorial Plaque **(John Henry Smith);**
Old cabinet tone, good extremely fine (4) £240-280

Private John Henry Smith, of 156 Broadway, Cardiff, Wales, was killed in action whilst serving with the 17th Battalion 'Glamorgan Bantams' – this one of the new 'Pals' regiment created during WWI. He was killed on 25 November 1917, which was the final day of the attack upon Bourlon Wood. Fighting as part of the 40th Division, and in support of newly unleashed tanks, the three day attack was successful, but resulted in '*the appalling figure of over 4,000 casualties (after which they) symbolically took the acorn as their divisional sign after their ordeal*'. The battalion was later that day considered to have '*ceased to exist*' and the few survivors were absorbed elsewhere. The 17th Welsh Regiment lost 18 Officers and 301 other ranks, earning 8 Military Crosses, 4 D.C.M.s, and 15 M.M.s. Private Smith's name is recorded on the Cambrai Memorial, France, and he was mentioned in various local newspapers with a small portrait photo.

139

139
***The Great War Trio awarded to Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Michael Mack, Royal Navy, who was killed in action whilst in command of H.M.S. *Tornado*, when his ship was struck by a mine on 23 December 1917 off the Dutch coast,** comprising:
1914-15 Star, with rosette **(Lt. Commr. R. M. Mack, R. N.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(Lt. Commr. R. M. Mack. R. N.);**
Group loose, each medal with brooch pin to reverse with original ribbons, minor correction to first initial on BWM, *about extremely fine* (3) £200-250

Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Michael Mack (1883-1917) trained as a Naval Cadet at Britannia Naval College, passing out successfully on 15 May 1900. He served as a Midshipman aboard H.M.S. *Theseus* before being promoted to Lieutenant on 31 December 1905, upon which he spent a year and a half aboard the *Albion* on the China Station. After further time aboard other vessels, he was given command of H.M.S. *Swale* in the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla on 20 May 1912. After an unhappy time aboard *Swale,* he was placed in command of the Destroyer *Stour* in February 1913, being promoted to Lieutenant-Commander on 31 December 1913, and later taking command of the newly built destroyer *Lucifer*.

After 2 years' service aboard *Lucifer* he was placed in command of the Destroyer H.M.S. *Phoebe,* for which he was later mentioned in despatches for having '*served continuously throughout the war and distinguished himself on many occasions with the Harwich Force'*.

In November 1917 he took command of another Destroyer, H.M.S. Tornado which later ran into a German minefield near Maas whilst *en route* to Holland with several other British ships (*Surprise*, *Torrent* and *Radiant*) on 23 December 1917. Attempting to provide assistance to the Torrent, which had struck mines, the *Tornado* also was struck – this time by two mines – sinking quickly off the Dutch coast. Seventy-five men perished, including Lieutenant-Commander Mack, with only two men rescued. A similar fate also befell the *Surprise,* causing total casualties of 12 officers and 240 other ranks killed by mines on this occasion.

140
A Great War Officer's Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Captain John Eric Shennan, South African Service Corps, who died of Malaria on 25 November 1918 at Johannesburg, South Africa, having served in the campaigns in German South West Africa and German East Africa, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(Lt. J. E. Shennan S.A.S.C.);**
British War & Victory Medals **(Capt. J. E. Shennan.);**
Memorial Plaque **(John Eric Shennan)**;
Group loose, *lightly toned, extremely fine* (4) £150-200

Captain John Eric Shennan was born on 21 July 1887 at Edinburgh, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James William Shennan, of Hermitage, Warden Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland – the father a Master of the Edinburgh Merchant Company. He was educated at Edinburgh University, reading Law and forming part of the University's 1st XI. He later became a Chartered Accountant in 1912, and appears to have moved to South Africa, becoming part of the South African Defence Force. He joined the Army Service Corps as a Second Lieutenant in November 1914, being promoted to Captain in 1917, and serving in German South West Africa and German East Africa. He died from malaria on 25 November 1918 at Johannesburg. He is buried in the Johannesburg (Brixton) Cemetery. Offered with copied service papers.

141
A Great War Gallipoli Casualty Pair awarded to Corporal William Ernest Miller,of 'D' Company, 2nd Battalion Australian Infantry Force, who died of wounds on 9 August 1915, during the Battle of Lone Pine, comprising:
British War & Victory Medals **(436 Cpl. W. E. Miller. 2-Bn. A.I.F.);**
Pair loose, *lightly toned, good very fine* (2) £80-100

Corporal William Ernest Miller was born c. 1886 in Ponders End, Middlesex, and was living and working at the Railway Construction Work in Yass, New South Wales before the Great War. He enlisted for service in WWI on 18 August 1914, joining the 2nd Battalion. He fought at Gallipoli, and died of wounds received in action during the Battle of Lone Pine on 9 August 1915. He was buried at sea, presumably having been evacuated to a hospital ship, and is remembered on the Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli. He is entitled to an additional 1914-15 Star.

142
A Great War Pair and Plaque awarded to Private John Edward Warren, 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles (Central Ontario Regiment), who was killed in action on 2 June 1916 during the Battle of Mount Sorrel – where 4 huge German mines were exploded beneath their position in addition to an artillery barrage, and only 76 of the 402 men of the 4th C.M.R. avoided being taken casualty, comprising:
British War & Victory Medals **(113621 Pte. J. Warren. C.M.R.);**
Memorial Plaque **(John Warren)**;
Group loose, *uneven tone, extremely fine* (3) £150-200

Private John Warren was born 27 April 1893 in Poplar, London, and had worked as a Farmer in early life. He enlisted for Great War service at Ottawa, Ontario, on 29 July 1915, and served initially with the 8th Battalion C.M.R., before joining the 4th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles on 29 January 1916 for service in France and Flanders. He was present during the Battle of Mount Sorrel, and after initially being reported missing, he was confirmed as being killed in action on 2 June 1916. An online source records that: '*On the morning of June 2, 1916 a furious bombardment was unleashed against the Canadian positions, and simultaneously four huge mines were exploded under Mount Sorrel. Trenches and their defenders vanished, and those who survived offered virtually no resistance to the German infantry as they attacked. Of 702 men in the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, only 76 survived unwounded.*' He is remembered on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres.

143
A Great War 'First Day of the Somme' 'Manchester Pals' Casualty Pair awarded to Private Richard William Viggers, 17th (Service) Battalion, Manchester Regiment (2nd City Pals), who was killed in action on 1 July 1916 during the Battalion's attack upon Montauban, where despite advancing as instructed at a slow walk, they captured the village despite heavy casualties. This was one of only a handful of successes achieved on the day, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals **(26435 Pte. R. W. Viggers. Manch. R.);**
Toned, about extremely fine (2) £150-200

Private Richard William Viggers, was born in Audlem, Cheshire, the son of Alfred and Mary Ann of Stocktons Cottage, Newhall, Cheshire. He served with the 17th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, and was present during their attack upon the village of Montauban on the First Day of the Somme on 1 July 1916. Private Viggers was killed during this offensive, which resulted in the successful capture of Montauban village - as they advanced '*in perfect order at a slow walk*' behind the creeping barrage in the face of enemy machine guns. The first 48 hours of the capture of Montauban cost the 17th Manchesters 8 officers and 350 men, from the 900 who had gone over the top. Private Viggers's name is commemorated on the Thiepval memorial.

144
A Great War Somme Casualty Pair and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Frederick Thomas Wakeman, 16th (Service) Battalion (2nd Birkenhead), Cheshire Regiment (Bantams), who was killed in action on 21 August 1916, comprising:
British War & Victory Medals **(29564 Pte. F. T. Wakeman. Ches. R.);**
Memorial Plaque **(Frederick Thomas Wakeman)**;
Pair swing-mounted mounted on card, *good extremely fine* (3) £150-200

Private Frederick Thomas Wakeman, of Birmingham, England, died of wounds received in action on 21 August, 1916, and is buried at the Carnoy Military Cemetery, Somme, France.

145
A Great War Passchendaele V.C. Action Pair and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private George Brightwell, 11th Battalion Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action at Malakhoff Farm, Hargicourt, on 26 August 1917. On the same date, and at the same location, Private Sidney Day, also of the 11th Battalion Suffolk Regiment, earned his Victoria Cross, comprising:
British War & Victory Medals **(23741 Pte. G. Brightwell. Suff. R.);**
Memorial Plaque **(George Brightwell)**;
Pair loose, *toned, light scuffs, about extremely fine* (3) £200-300

PRIVATE EDWIN GEORGE BRIGHTWELL (known always as George) was born c.1894, the son of Mrs Agnes Sharp, of Grovener [sic] yard, High Street, Newmarket. Joining the Suffolk Regiment for Great War service, he served with several battalions of the regiment, finally serving with the 11th Battalion at the time of his death on 26 August 1917. Given his battalion, and the date and place of his death at Hargicourt, it would appear that he was present during the brutal trench fighting at Malakhoff Farm. In turn, he was therefore was amongst the same group of soldiers as Sidney Day when he earned his V.C. by swiftly picking up and returning a live German stick grenade (or bomb), saving the lives of several comrades in his trench. Private Brightwell is remembered at the Hargicourt Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

146
A Great War Pair and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private John Whalley, 3rd / 5th (T) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, late A.S.C., killed in action during an attack on the Passchendaele Ridge, near Poelcappelle, on the 9th of October 1917, comprising:
British War & Victory Medals **(39117 Pte. J. Whalley. Lan. Fus.);**
Memorial Plaque **(John Whalley);** medals loose, *toned, extremely fine* (3) £150-200

PRIVATE JOHN WHALLEY, of 78 Coddington Street, Blackburn, was born c. 1897 and enlisted for WWI service in September 1916 initially with the A.S.C. Soon after he was transferred for service with his home regiment - The Lancashire Fusiliers, finding his way to the Western Front in June 1917. As part of the 197th Brigade, Private Whalley was present with the 3/5th during a planned attack to finally capture the railway line on the Passchendaele Ridge, on 9 October, 1917. The 3/5th led the Brigade on the day of the attack, and 307 men were killed in action; 247 of them having no known grave. It was on this same day that Private Whalley was killed in action at the age of 20, and is commemorated at the Tyne Cot Memorial. Offered with original O.H.M.S. envelope for the Memorial Plaque, entry from the *Blackburn Times*, dated 10 November 1917, and some relevant research.

147
A Great War Cambrai Casualty Pair awarded to Private Frank Wheeler Kimbell, 2/5th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, late Tank Corps and 2nd Battalion County of London Yeomanry, who was killed in action on 27 November 1917, comprising:
British War & Victory Medals **(2819 Pte. F. W. Kimbell. 2-Co. Of Lond. Y.);**
Pair loose, *good very fine* (2) £70-90

PRIVATE FRANK WHEELER KIMBELL, the son of Robert and Hettie Kimbell, of 14 Carlton Road, Manor Park, Essex, was killed in action on 27 November 1917, and is remembered at the Cambrai Memorial, Louerval, Nord, France. He had initially seen service with the 2nd County of London Yeomanry, as well as short periods with the Tank Corps and Machine Gun Corps, prior to joining the York and Lancaster Regiment.

148
A Great War Pair and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Robert Charles Lord, 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, killed in action on 21 October 1918, believed to have died during an artillery barrage at Bovenuille Farm, comprising:
British War & Victory Medals **(50758 Pte. R. C. Lord. Som. L.I.);**
Memorial Plaque **(Robert Charles Lord);**
medals loose, *toned, about extremely fine* (3) £120-150

PRIVATE ROBERT CHARLES LORD, son of Robert Tunstall Lord and Ada Georgina Lord, of 6A High Street, Cowes, was killed in action on 21 October 1918, and is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

149
An Attractively Cased Great War Pair and Plaque awarded to Private Ernest Spencer, 2nd Battalion Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), late 3rd Dragoon Guards (Prince of Wales's) who died on 17 January 1919, comprising:
British War & Victory Medals **(GS-13352 Pte. E. Spencer, 3-D.Gds.);**
Memorial Plaque **(Ernest Spencer)**;
In fitted case, possibly contemporary, *a few small marks, otherwise good very fine* (3) £140-180

PRIVATE ERNEST SPENCER is buried at the Salford (St Mary) Churchyard, Manchester.

150
A Great War Gallipoli Casualty Pair awarded to Sergeant Joseph Young, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who died of wounds received in Gallipoli on 31 August 1915, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(5219 Sjt J. Young. K. O. Sco: Bord:);**
Victory Medal **(5219 Sjt. J. Young. K. O. Sco. Bord.);**
Pair loose, *toned, extremely fine* (2) £60-80

Sergeant Joseph Young, was born in Carlisle, and was later husband of Isabella Sanders Young, of 21 High Street, Dumfries, Scotland. He died of wounds received in Gallipoli, while at sea (presumably aboard a hospital ship), and is remembered with honour at the Green Hill Cemetery, Gallipoli. He is entitled to an additional British War Medal.

151
A Great War 'First Day of the Somme' Victory Medal and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private Jack Johnson, 2nd Royal Berkshire, late Army Cyclist Corps, late Accrington 'Pals', killed in action on 1 July 1916 during the attack on Ovilliers, where by 9.00am over half the Battalion was lost, comprising:
Victory Medal (**9921 Pte. J. Johnson. A. Cyc. Corps.**);
Memorial Plaque (**Jack Johnson**);
About extremely fine (2) £180-220

Private Jack Johnson was born c. 1897, the son of Mr and Mrs Johnson of 78 Arden Terrace, Accrington, formerly of Whalley Road, Clayton-le-Moors, Lancashire. Having initially joined the 'Accrington Pals', he was transferred to the Army Cyclist Corps and then onto the Royal Berkshire Regiment. It was with this latter regiment that he took part in the Somme offensive launched on 1 July 1916 – the 'First Day of the Somme'. Going 'over the top' in an attack upon Ovilliers, Private Jack Johnson was reported missing on the same day, and later confirmed as killed in action. The 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment 'met tremendous machine gun and rifle fire' and by 9.00am it is recorded that over half of the Battalion (437 men) had been lost. Local newspapers published his portrait, and recorded that six members of his family were serving with the colours at that time. He is buried at the Ovilliers Military Cemetery, Somme, France.

152
Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 **(Thomas Hugh Kirk)** *polished, very fine* £50-70

Private Thomas Hugh Kirk, originally from Lowestoft, England, had moved to New Zealand and had worked part of the staff of Mount Eden School, Auckland. He served in the Great War as a Private in the New Zealand Medical Corps, based at No. 1 Stationary Hospital at Port Said. He and a number of other members of the New Zealand Medical Corps were being transported from Port Said to Lemnos when their ship, the *Marquette*, was attacked on 23 October 1915 by a German U-boat 36 miles south of Salonika Bay. The ship sank within 15 minutes, with 29 crew and 182 troops lost, including Private T. H. Kirk. His name is commemorated on the Mikra Memorial, near Thessaloniki, Greece.

153
Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 **(John McNeillage);** mounted within handsome dark wood, contemporary circular frame, *extremely fine* £40-60

Private John McNeillage, the son of Reuben and Helen McNeillage, of 58 Portland Street, Troon, Scotland, died of wounds received at Gallipoli on 22 August 1915, whilst serving in the 1/5th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers. He is buried at the Lancashire Landing Cemetery, Gallipoli, Turkey.

154
Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 **(Alfred Winch);** mounted within handsome dark wood, contemporary circular frame by Humpreys of Streatham, *extremely fine* £80-100

Lance-Corporal Alfred Winch, of Nettleswell Common, Harlow, Essex, was **killed in action on 1 July 1916, the 'First Day of the Somme',** and is remembered at the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

155
Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 (2) **(James Johnston Vass),** in original cardboard envelope, and **(Frederick Arnott),** *the second lightly cleaned, both generally very fine or better* (2) £60-80

Lance-Sergeant James Johnston Vass, a British Born subject from Walworth, London, living in Melbourne, Australia, served in the 59th Battalion A.I.F., and was killed in action in France on 25 July 1916, just days after the notorious Battle of Fromelles (19-20 July, 1916). He is remembered at the Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Two men of the name Frederick Arnott appear to have been WWI casualties, the first a 2nd Lieutenant in the D.L.I., killed in action on 29 March 1918, and a Private in the 7th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, died of wounds on 19 February 1917.

156
NO LOT

157
Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 (2) **(George Roberts Woodgett)** and **(John Farmer);** *the first toned extremely fine, the second very fine* (2) £60-80

PRIVATE GEORGE ROBERT WOODGETT, 1/5th Battalion Norfolk Regiment, of Dereham, Norfolk, died of wounds received at Gallipoli, on 19 September 1915, and is buried at Embarkation Pier Cemetery, Gallipoli, Turkey. JOHN FARMER is a common casualty name.

158
Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 (3) **(John Stonier)** and **(Wolfe Kitovsky)** and **(Vincent David Lyon);** *all polished, generally very fine* (3) £70-90

Two men of the name JOHN STONIER were made casualties in the Great War. The first, Private John Stonier,1st/5th Cheshire Regiment, of St Alban's, Macclesfield, Cheshire, died of wounds on the Western Front on 23 October 1915. The second, Rifleman John Stonier, 18th Battalion Rifle Brigade, of St Pancras, London, was killed in action on 15 September 1916.

PRIVATE WOLFE KITOFSKY, of Urmston, Manchester, was killed in action on 18 August 1916 on the Western Front, whilst serving with the 2nd / 7th Manchester Regiment. Of Jewish descent, his name is apparently recorded at the Manchester Synagogue in Urmston.

PRIVATE VINCENT DAVID LYON was born in Rainhill, Lancashire, and enlisted into the 1st/5th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment at Warrington on 4 August 1914 – the very day upon which war was announced. Having transferred to the 10th Battalion soon after, he tragically died on 17 December 1914, at home, from 'Enteric' (Typhoid) at the military hospital, Seaforth, and was buried in St. Anne's Churchyard, Rainhill. Despite his obvious patriotic spirit, he died having never left the country and having fired a shot in anger since joining up.

159
Memorial Plaque, 1914-1918 (4) **(John Park)** and **(John Brunt)** and **(Thomas Welsh)** and **(John Taylor),** *all polished, the first twice pierced, the second filed at edge for previous mounting, lot generally fine to very fine* (4) £70-90

The above plaques are awarded to relatively common casualty names, with numerous potential recipients.

160
A Great War Trio and I.S.M. Group of 4 awarded to Able Seaman Sidney Herbert Kirby, Royal Navy, apparently awarded the Imperial Service Medal for service at Devonport Dockyard, comprising:
1914-15 Trio **(J.17026, S. H. Kirby, A.B., R.N.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(J.17026 S. H. Kirby. A.B. R.N.);**
Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R. **(Sidney Herbert Kirby)** with reverse brooch pin;
Group loose, offered with an original letter written by the recipient's son or daughter concerning his naval career, *toned, good very fine* (4) £60-80

ABLE SEAMAN SIDNEY HERBERT KIRBY was born 29 December 1895 at Basingstoke, Hampshire, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 3 April 1912. He served in the Royal Navy throughout the Great War, remaining in service until his discharge on 3 February 1926. He appears to have worked at the Devonport Dockyard, for which he received his I.S.M. He died in January 1966.

161
A Great War Family Group to 'Tolfrey', comprising:
Great War 'Mons' Trio awarded to Private Henry W. Tolfrey, 4th Hussars, who transferred to the Royal Irish Rifles on 15 December 1916, and then later served with the Corps of Hussars, comprising:
1914 Star **(6555 Pte H. W. Tolfrey. 4/Hrs.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(6553 Pte. H. W. Tolfrey. 4-Hrs.);**
With two Army Rifle Association Bronze Medals dated 1920 & 1921, and two small cap badges for the 4th Hussars and Royal Irish Rifles;
1914 Star separate, pair swing mounted on bar for wear, original ribbons, *toned, extremely fine*

And:
A Great War Trio awarded to Company Quarter Master Sergeant Henry George Tolfrey, of '352' Company, Army Service Corps, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(M2-077785. Pte. H. G. Tolfrey, A.S.C.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(M2-077785 C.Q.M.Sjt. H. G. Tolfrey. A.S.C.);**
On original ribbons, *toned, good very fine* (10) £200-250

While information about Pte. Henry W. Tolfrey is relatively scant, Henry George Tolfrey, a Motor Driver from Catford, enlisted at the age of 44 for WWI service, having also previously served in the 4th Hussars. His Attestation papers do not list the first recipient as his son, so it is fair to assume that this is a brother perhaps, and most likely from the same area. C.Q.M.S. Tolfrey was discharged due to sickness in 1916. Worthy of further research.

162
A Great War Family Group to 'Shuttleworth', comprising:
Great War KIA Pair and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private James Shuttleworth, of 'A' Company, 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, a well-known local footballer, having trialled with Blackburn Rovers FC, he was killed in action on the 23rd of October, 1916, comprising:
British War & Victory Medals **(26378 Pte. J. Shuttleworth. E. Lan. R.),**
Memorial Plaque, 1914-18 (James Shuttleworth);
group loose, *attractive cabinet tone, practically as struck*

And:
A Great War W.I.A. Pair awarded to Private Harry Shuttleworth, R.A.S.C., late 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, brother of the above, wounded in action on the same day, apparently with the same battalion, comprising:
British War & Victory Medals **(24972 Pte. H. Shuttleworth. E. Lan. R.);**
Group loose, and sold with original steel ID bracelet (H.Shuttleworth / CON / 24972 / 2nd. East. Lancs). *Unevenly toned, practically as struck - a rare and interesting family group*. (6) £250-300

Privates James and Harry Shuttleworth, the sons of Mr and Mrs Michael Shuttleworth, of 12 May Street, Blackburn, both attested for Great War service with the 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment. James is remembered with Honour at the Bancourt British Cemetery

163
An Extremely Rare 'Husband and Wife' Set of two 'matched' Great War Pairs awarded to Reverend Harold Robert Parnell Tringham, Royal Army Chaplain's Department, and to the lady who would become his wife either during or very soon after the war, Nurse Hester Elizabeth Erskine Cran, V.A.D., comprising:
British War and Victory Medals **(Rev. H. R. P. Tringham);** and: British War and Victory Medals **(H. E. E. Cran. V.A.D.);** the first pair loose, the second swing mounted on bar with matching miniatures, also offered with possibly related WW2 Defence Medal and Special Constabulary Long Service Pair to Joseph Sherwood, with O.H.M.S. box of issue; *generally toned, about extremely fine* (7) £150-200

Reverend Harold Robert Parnell Tringham (c. 1875-1964) was born in Godalming Surrey, the son of Reverend William Tringham. Educated at Portsmouth Grammar School and Clare College, Cambridge, he was ordained as a Deacon in 1899, and Priest in 1900, during which time he served as Assistant Missioner of Clare College Mission, Rotherhithe, between 1899 and 1905, and then as Vicar of St Jude's, Peckham during the War. At the same time, he joined up to serve in the Great War as a Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class. During his time in France, he appears to have met a certain Nurse Hester Elizabeth Erskine Cran, V.A.D., the daughter of Doctor George Cran, also serving in France with the V.A.D., and as medical officer to the 7th Bn Gordon Highlanders. Nurse Cran served at the V.A.D. Auxiliary and Military Hospitals between 1914 and 1916, and later serving in the British Red Cross Society Hospitals at Wimereux, Calais and Le Treport between 1916 and 1918. During this time Nurse Cran and Reverend Tringham met, and were married soon after, likely in France, with their first son Robert born in 1920.

164
A Group of Miscellaneous Great War and World War 2 medals and awards, comprising:
British War Medal **(2539 Pte. F. M. Forrester. Manch. R.);** Memorial Plaque **(George Hume)** with cardboard case**;** 1939-1945 Star, **Atlantic Star, Africa Star, Burma Star, War Medal 1939-1945;** and France, Croix de Guerre 1914-17; *all with original ribbons, generally very fine or better* (9) £70-90

165
A Great War and World War 2 'Territorial' Group of 8 awarded to Corporal Percy L. Green, 13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensington), late Royal Field Artillery, comprising:
1914-15 Star **(40097 Gnr. P.L. Green. R.F.A.);** British War and Victory Medals **(40097 A-Bmbr. P. L. Green. R.A.);** 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals; Jubilee Medal 1935; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial Type, with two additional bars **(6653560 Cpl. P. L. Green. 13-Lond. R.)**
Group swing mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, with matching set of miniatures, vesta case, identity bracelet, numbered T.A. lapel badges and cap badges, 4 small prize medals and a quantity of other ephemera all in a small tin, *good very fine* (10) £180-220

The recipient's MIC confirms that he saw active service on the Western Front during WWI.

166
A Great War and World War 2 Group of 3 awarded to Corporal Arthur W. Jervis, 13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensington), who later served with the Rifle Brigade , comprising: British War and Victory Medals **(491786 Cpl. A. W. Jervis. 13th. Lond. R.);** Defence Medal; group swing mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, with matching set of miniatures, *toned, good very fine; a*nd: **WW2 and Special Constabulary Group of 3 awarded to Constable Frederick Crust, late 13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensington),** comprising: Defence Medal, Coronation 1953; Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, G.VI.R. **(Const. Frederick Crust);** group swing mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, with matching set of miniatures, and two small prize medals (10) £100-150

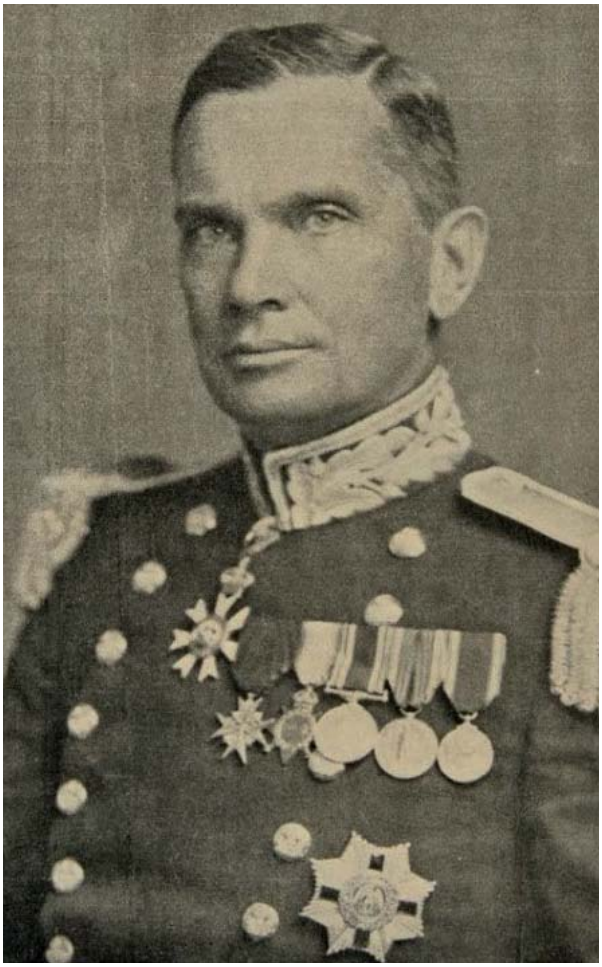
Ex 167 (all reduced)

Ex 167

167
***The Highly Important Great War and 'Fall of Hong Kong' P.O.W. Group of 11 awarded to Sir Mark Aitchison Young G.C.M.G., the 21st Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong. Having joined the Colonial Office in October 1909, he left to serve in the Great War as a Temporary Captain with the Rifle Brigade, afterwards returning to the Colonial Office. After a series of promotions he arrived to take up his new position as Governor in Hong Kong just weeks before the Japanese attack, and led the colony's 18 days of stubborn resistance in the face of overwhelming enemy superiority, calling all his forces to '*Fight On! Hold fast for King and Empire!*' Three calls for surrender, on 13, 15 and 17 December 1941 were refused by Young, but following brutal massacres of wounded soldiers and civilians, in addition to the capture of the island's water reservoirs, Governor Young was finally advised by Major-General Christopher Maltby to sign Hong Kong's surrender and capitulation, going in person to surrender at the Peninsula Hotel on 25 December 1941, a day known locally as 'Black Christmas'. Young shared in the privations and abuse of his fellow P.O.W.s despite his high position, and returned to Hong Kong after the Japanese surrender to great fanfare. Soon after he made vigorous but ultimately unsuccessful attempts to reform and democratize politics in Hong Kong, devising the 'Young Plan' in 1946,** comprising:
The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Cross 1st Class Set of Insignia, comprising sash badge in silver-gilt and enamels, and breast star in silver, gilt and enamels, in original fitted case, by Garrard & Co. Ltd.; with collar chain, in silver gilt and enamels, also in original fitted case, by Garrard & Co. Ltd.;
The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 53mm width, in silver and enamel, and breast star, 70mm width, in silver and enamel with brooch pin, neck ribbon and alternate uniform ribbon, in case of issue;
The Order of St. John, officer's breast badge, in silver;
1914-15 Star **(2. Lieut. M. A. Young. Rif. Brig.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(Lieut. M. A. Young.);**
Jubilee Medal 1935;
Coronation Medal, 1937;
G.C.M.G. and O.S.J. sets separate, campaign group swing mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, these with matching set of miniatures, *medals lightly polished, very fine or better, orders generally extremely fine* (11) £8,000-10,000

C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 03.06.1931 (Chief Secretary, Palestine)
The Order of St. John, Officer: *London Gazette:* 24.06.1932
K.C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 21.06.1940
The Order of St. John, Knight of Grace: *London Gazette:* 21.06.1940
G.C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 01.01.1946 (Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hong Kong)

Sir Mark Aitchison Young, G.C.M.G. (1886-1974), was born on 30 June 1886, the son of Sir William Mackworth Young and Frances Mary Egerton, daughter of Sir Robert Eyles Egerton. His father had served as Resident of Mysore and Coorg, and then as Lieutenant-Governor the Punjab between 1897 and 1902, and both families were counted amongst the most distinguished families in Colonial India. Mark Aitchison Young was educated at Eton College and King's College, Cambridge, entering the Colonial Office as an 'Eastern Cadet' on 4 October 1909, and subsequently taking up a post in the Ceylon Civil Service. He continued to work at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, until the outbreak of WWI in August 1914, when he joined the Rifle Brigade, being commissioned as a Second Lieutenant on 13 June 1915. Serving on the Western Front in France and Flanders, he rose to the rank of Captain (temp.) before returning to the Civil Service once the Great War had ended. On 26 November 1919 he married Josephine Mary Price, daughter of Walter Cromwell Price.



His career continued on an impressive trajectory, first returning to Ceylon as Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary between 1923 and 1928, then moving to a new position as Colonial Secretary in Sierra Leone between 1928 and 1930. Between 1930 and 1933 he served as Chief Secretary to the Government of the British Mandate of Palestine (for which he was made C.M.G.), later taking up his first Governorship in Barbados between 1933 and 1938, being appointed K.C.M.G. in 1934. He also served as part of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, before serving again as Governor and Commander in Chief of the Tanganyika Territory between 1938 and 1941 - during the early stages of WW2. It was here that Young took part in the internment of German nationals in Tanganyika, as local Nazi leader Herr Troost encouraged his fellow compatriots to comply and submit to arrest. By family repute, Mark Young and his wife were given awards by the Order of St John for their humanitarian work in Tanganyika (the awards to his wife; an O.S.J. Sister's breast badge, Jubilee 1935, and Coronation 1937 group of 3, are also offered as part of this lot) during this time. Lady Young is known to have performed a great deal of work for charitable institutions, also serving as Cadet Superintendent of the No. 1 Cadet Nursing Division in Dares-Salaam, and being present as guest of honour at the opening of The Lady Aly Shah Maternity home in the same city.

Mark Young arrived in Hong Kong on 10 September 1941, landing at Queen's Pier, to replace the previous Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Geoffrey Alexander Stafford Northcote K.C.M.G., who had retired due to poor health. The Second Sino-Japanese War had unsettled the entire region, with the Japanese capture of Shanghai and Nanking in 1937. A stalemate had then been reached in China, after which Japan focused its efforts upon Allied Forces, beginning with its ferocious attack at the American Naval Base of Pearl Harbour on 7 December 1941. Simultaneously, an assault was also launched towards the British Colony of Hong Kong. Only weeks into his new role, Governor Mark Young began making detailed preparations to resist the attacking Japanese forces. Beginning on 8 December, the mainland areas of the New Territories and Kowloon were captured after 5 days of fighting, with Major-General Maltby's combined British & Indian units of the Mainland Brigade (2nd Bn. Royal Scots; 5th/7th Bn. Rajput Regiment, 2nd/14th Bn. Punjab Regiment) forced back from the so called 'Gin Drinker's Line' by overwhelming Japanese numbers (reputedly being outnumbered 4:1). Retreating to the more readily-defensible Hong Kong Island, the first call to surrender was then made by the Japanese commander Lieutenant-General Taikaishi Sakai on 13 December, but Young rejected it outright, calling upon Hong Kong's defenders to *"Fight On! Hold fast for King and Empire!"*

Maltby organised the colony's remaining Garrison forces into two defensive areas, forming 'West' and 'East' Brigades. West Brigade, under Brigadier Lawson (the senior Canadian officer) consisted of the Punjabis, the Royal Scots, and the Winnipeg Grenadiers, whilst East Brigade, under Brigadier Wallis, consisted of the Rajputs and the Royal Rifles. Both Brigades also included elements from the 1st Bn. Middlesex Regiment, Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps and others in support. Having resisted various Japanese attempts to cross the water in small craft and an initial bombardment, a call to surrender was put to Governor Young on 15 December, which he again refused, this time against the advice of Major-General Maltby. Two days of concentrated artillery and aerial bombardment were to follow, and Japanese naval forces gathered to the south of Hong Kong Island. A further demand was made on the 17 December (again rejected), after which a small party of Japanese successfully landed between North Point and Shau Ki Wan, managing to gain a small position in the North East corner of the island. The Japanese plan was to push toward the centre of the island at Wong Nai Chong Gap and over to Repulse Bay, thus dividing the defending forces in two. Despite heavy casualties and a firm, dogged resistance, they achieved this on the 19 December, which saw the heaviest day's fighting, resulting in a reported 451 British casualties to some 800 Japanese. As the Japanese advanced it captured and cut off the water supply from the island's reservoir on 20 December, which soon proved a decisive factor in the island's surrender.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

On 25 December the *South China Morning Post* had run the Governor's Christmas message that very morning, showing still that the Governor had no intention of surrender:

"*In pride and admiration I send my greetings this Christmas Day to all those who are working so nobly and so well to sustain Hong Kong against the assault of the enemy. God bless you all in this, your finest hour.*"

At the same time, early that day, civilians, nurses and wounded soldiers were being killed and assaulted at St. Stephen's College Hospital. Just hours later at 3.00pm, General Maltby was driven to Government House, in the hope of convincing the Governor to surrender, on the advice of his other fellow officers – each one at breaking point, and with water and communications now cut off. Calling a meeting with Maltby, Commander A. C. Collinson R.N., and two members of the civilian Defence Council, Governor Young heeded their advice and took the final decision to call a cease-fire at 3.15pm. Fearing further reprisals and civilian casualties, and under a chronic shortage of water, he gave the colony's surrender to General Takashi Sakai at the Peninsula Hotel later that day, to the shock of the world, and despite Churchill's call to fight to the very last. This, the first surrender of a British Crown Colony to invasion, became known as 'Black Christmas' in Hong Kong, as it braced itself for what would be a brutal 3 years and 8 months of Japanese rule.

Despite his position, after two months incarceration in 'Room 336' of the Peninsula Hotel he spent some time in the POW camp in Stanley before being moved with other high-ranking officials (including Maltby) between further camps in Shanghai, Formosa (Taiwan), Japan, on the Mongolian border, and then to Mukden, Manchuria. Governor Young is known to have defended the rights of his fellow POWs on numerous occasions in the face of regular brutality, and shared in their privations and abusive treatment. He also once petitioned his fellow P.O.W.s to resist signing documents that they would never attempt to escape captivity.

Various eye-witness P.O.W. accounts recall that Governor Young did not avoid the brutal treatment of his captors, regardless of his high position. Despite his suffering and that of those around him, he survived to see the Japanese surrender on 15 August 1945, and later took part in a number of war crimes tribunals concerning various Japanese officers and officials. Being much weakened through prolonged captivity, Governor Young was returned to Great Britain for a period of recovery before his official return to Hong Kong on 30 April 1946, where he was greeted by '*one of the largest crowds ever to have been assembled*' by the waterfront on the Queen's Pier (as recorded by the *China Mail*, 1 May 1946). This important and symbolic return to the colony's British administration was well-received, but marked the final bow of Sir Mark Young's eventful career. Despite his attempts to reform local politics through the self-titled 'Young Plan' of September 1946, which themselves were an attempt to democratise Hong Kong and to strengthen self-government for the long-term, these plans were eventually rejected for fear of communist infiltration and subversion. Governor Young was made G.C.M.G. that year in 1946, but was not otherwise recognised with any honours for his role as Governor of Hong Kong, despite his even handedness, his resilience, and his remarkable strength of character shown under the most trying of circumstances. He retired from the Colonial Office in 1947, and later died on 12 May 1974, at the age of 87.

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168
A WW2 Royal Navy L.S.G.C. Group of 5 awarded to Leading Seaman C. A. E. Green, H.M.S. *Renown*, R.N., who appears to have served aboard the '*Fairmile B*' type anti-submarine Motor Launch H.M.S *M.L.496*. Many boats of this type participated in the D-Day Landings, comprising:
1939-1945 Star;
Atlantic Star, with clasp 'France and Germany';
Africa Star, with clasp 'North Africa 1942-43';
War Medal, 1939-1945;
Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, G.V.R. **(J.94108 C. A. E. Green, L. S. H.M.S. Renown);**
With dog tag and 'Eng. Rm.' Keys to 'M.L.496,' R.N. Old Comrades Association lapel badge, original set of miniatures, *very fine or better* (8) £150-200

The above recipient is most likely related to the recipient of lot 165.

169
A WW2 North West Europe M.i.D. Group of 3 awarded to Lieutenant H. McCarty, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, comprising:
1939-1945 Star;
France and Germany Star;
War Medal 1939-45, with M.i.D. bronze oak leaf;
Group swing mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, with O.H.M.S. box and transmission slip, *extremely fine* (3) £80-100

M.i.D.: *London Gazette:* 8 November 1945 – *'for gallant and distinguished services in North West Europe'*

Lieutenant Harold McCarty was born on 1 August 1916 in Blackburn, Lancs. He was commissioned into the R.E.M.E. from Cadet to Second Lieutenant on 28 August 1943, and was later awarded an M.i.D. as a Lieutenant on 8 November 1945 for '*gallant and distinguished services*' during the latter part of WW2 in North West Europe. Offered with some original documentation, including original M.i.D. letter.

170
A WW2 'Italy Campaign' Group of 5 awarded to Private J Hancock, Somerset Light Infantry, the 1st Battalion of which were present at the Battle of Monte Cassino in early 1944, comprising:
1939-45 Star;
Italy Star;
Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945;
Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R.,Territorial type **(5436927 Pte J Hancock Somerset LI);**
Group loose, with original O.H.M.S. box of issue and transmission slip, *extremely fine* (5) £80-120

171
A WW2 Royal Group of 7 to Gunner/Driver John H. Park, Royal Artillery, comprising:
1939-1945 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals;
With two Safe Driving Awards, in hallmarked silver, engraved '**J. H. Park',** with 17 individual clasps from 1932 to 1947; with O.H.M.S. box of issue to 'Mr L Park, 39 Millerstom Street, Glasgow, Scotland' and transmission slip (giving his service number: 1816372), medals loose, *extremely fine* (11) £30-50

172
General Service Medal, 1918-62, single clasp, Palestine **(4453206 Pte. M. Wood A. & S. H.);** *lightly polished with a few light marks and single edge bruise, very fine* £60-80

This name and entitlement is confirmed on the G.S.M. Palestine roll.

173
An Interesting 'Aircraft Development' G.S.M. Palestine 1945-48 awarded to Higher Executive Officer Dennis Richard Hunt, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, late R.A.F. Air Fighting Development Squadron, Tangmere, whose service spanned some 44 years of aircraft development, comprising:
General Service Medal, 1918-62, single clasp Palestine 1945-48 **(569628 Sgt. D. R. Hunt. R.A.F.);**
Offered with Air Fighting Development Squadron Photo, dated 1945, R.A.F. release book and other original documentation showing his full R.A.E. service, *lightly toned, good very fine* £80-100

H.E.O. Dennis Richard Hunt was born on 15 April 1920, and enlisted for service with the R.A.F. on 29 January 1936. His R.A.F. release book confirms overseas service in WW2 in France (1939-40)l Malta (1942-4) and Palestine (1946-48), with additional entitlement to the 1935 Star, Africa Star, Defence Medal and War Medal. He appears to have served as an Aircraft Fitter, with '*superior*' technical knowledge, and being a '*first class organiser*'. After reaching the rank of Staff Sergeant in the R.A.F., in 1950 he joined the Royal Aircraft Establishment, based exclusively at Farnborough, with whom he remained in service until his retirement on 14 April 1980, after 44 years' service in the R.A.F. and R.A.E.

174
A G.S.M. Northern Ireland and R.A.F. Long Service and Good Conduct Pair awarded to Sergeant F. Jones, Royal Air Force, comprising:
General Service Medal, 1918-62, single clasp, Northern Ireland **(Cpl F Jones (08090489) RAF);**
Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, E.II.R. **(Sgt F Jones (08090489) RAF);**
Pair court-mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, *lightly toned, good very fine* (2) £80-120

175

175
A New Zealand Long Service Group of 10 awarded to Warrant Officer 2nd Class Laurence Charles Collier, Royal New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps, late Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment and R.N.A.S.C., who served with 161 Battery R.N.Z.A.O.C. in Vietnam, comprising:
New Zealand Operational Service, 2002 **(211271 Collier L.C.);**
United Nations Korea, 1950-53 **(211271 L/Cpl L. C. Collier)**, Korea clasp loosely attached on ribbon**;**
New Zealand General Service, 1992 (Non-Warlike), single clasp, Korea 1954-57 **(211271 Lcpl L C Colleir [sic] RNZASC);**
General Service Medal, 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula **(112171 Pte Collier L. C. RNZIR.);**
Vietnam, 1964-73 **(211271 Cpl L C Collier RNZAOC);**
New Zealand General Service, 1992 (Warlike), single clasp, Vietnam **(211271 Cpl LC Collier RNZAOC);**
Replacement New Zealand Army Long Service and Good Conduct, E.II.R. **(WO2 L C CollierS211271 RNZAOC),** erasure to 'R' after naming details**;**
Erased New Zealand Defence Service, 2011, 'Regular' type, *edge skimmed;*
Malaysia, Pingat Jasa Malaysia Medal, 2005;
South Vietnam Campaign Medal, 1964-72, with clasp 1960;
Group court-mounted for display, *lightly polished, about extremely fine, a large modern campaign group and undoubtedly a scarce combination* (10) £400-500

The New Zealand War Memorial Museum website appears to give the recipient's birthdate at 17 January 1929, and confirms that he had served in the Borneo Confrontation of 1963-66, and then in the Vietnam War in 1964-5 as a Corporal in 161 Battery, RNZAOC. Offered with small cloth badge, metal-framed riband bar for two medals, and a cap badge.

OTHER MEDALS AND MISCELLANEOUS

176
Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct, V.R., second type, 1875-77, narrow suspension **(Wm Pollmer Pte R.M. H.M.S. Indus.);** engraved naming, *about good very fine* £80-120

177
Miscellaneous: Family Medals (4), comprising British War and Victory **(224700 Gnr. F.W. Burdon. R.A.)** and Imperial Service Medal, Elizabeth II **(Frederick William Burdon),** with Army Long Service and Good Conduct, Edward VII **(21362 Q.M. Sjt. F. Burden.[sic] R.E.),** *good very fine and better, I.S.M. in case of issue;* and coins etc. (18), including a large Ptolemaic bronze, very good, a gold fanam of Travancore and a copper token penny of Bristol, 1811, *both good very fine* and sundry English silver, 1897-1911, *circulated* (22) £120-150

178
***Lifesaving: France, Société Générale Des Naufrages**, gilt metal, 36mm width, with ring suspension **(P.O. J. Dennett. Esq. Director General Britt. Sec.)**; engraved in upright capitals, *very fine* £200-300

John Dennett (1790-1852) of Newport, Isle of Wight, developed a shore-to-ship line-carrying rocket in 1826-7. Along with many other rockets at that time, used variously for military and naval use (most famously developed by William Congreve), or for whaling harpoons and life-saving, John Dennett's life-saving rocket also became popular at that time. Developed just four years later than Congreve's version, Dennett's rocket was demonstrated with much success before Army and Naval officers and the local Coast Guard. They were taken up and installed at 3 local Coast Guard stations, and soon after in 1832 they were instrumental in the rescue of nineteen men from the wreck of the merchant ship *Bainbridge*, which won Dennett a major government contract and an enhanced reputation (*'Rockets and Missiles'* by Van Riper, refers). Twenty years later, over 120 Coast Guard stations were equipped with Dennett's Rocket Apparatus, and many were sent abroad.

The Numismatic Chronicle of 1841 records his award of the bronze medal of the Société Général Des Naufrages (known in Britain as 'The International Shipwreck Society'), for his role as Director General of the British Section. Whether this medal is this same bronze award, or a later award of a higher class (given that it is gilt) is as yet unconfirmed.

179
Miniature: Lloyd's Medal For Saving Life, miniature medal in silver, *toned, nearly extremely fine and scarce* £50-70

180
Miniatures: A Scarce Great War 18 carat gold miniature D.S.O. & M.C. group of 5, comprising: D.S.O., G.V.R. type, in gold and enamels, marked '18 ct' to reverse of top bar; M.C., G.V.R. type; 1914 Star with clasp '5th Aug. – 22nd Nov. 1914'; British War and Victory Medals, the latter with bronze 'M.i.D.' spray of oak leaves; swing mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, all within original 'The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company Ltd.' Case of issue, *D.S.O. in excellent condition, tiny contact marks to other medals, very fine* (5) £100-150

181
***Regimental Brooch:** A bar-mounted brooch in gold, platinum and enamels, set with gemstones including diamond, width of bar 55mm, height 26mm, *now lacking the enamelled 'LANCERS' scroll as originally fitted, otherwise extremely fine, in fitted case by F.J. Ross and Sons, Winchester* £350-450

178

181

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182
An Interesting Metropolitan Police Group of 3 awarded to Police Constable J. Lennox, C.O. (Commissioner's Office) Division, Scotland Yard, late 'Y' (Highgate) Division, Metropolitan Police, comprising:
Jubilee 1887, Metropolitan Police issue **(P.C. J. Lennox. Y. Divn.);**
Coronation 1902**,** Metropolitan Police issue **(P.C. J. Lennox. C. O. Div.);**
Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police issue **(P.C. J. Lennox.);**
Group swing mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, *toned, very fine to good very fine* (3) £150-200

The Commissioner's Office Division (C.O.) was based at New Scotland Yard, London, and it was here that the Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.) and Special Branch were located. As such there is a strong possibility that P.C. Lennox was involved in this particular type of police work.

BRITISH ORDERS

183

183
***The Most Honourable Order of the Bath,** Civil Division, Companion's neck badge by Garrard, in silver-gilt, bearing hallmarks for London dated 1950, with original neck ribbon, *some toning, about extremely fine* £300-400

184
The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, 1st type Commander's neck badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, in incorrect case by Garrard, with thin neck ribbon, *minor enamel chips to arms of cross, very fine* £200-250

185
***The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire**, Civil Division, 2nd type Commander's neck badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, with original box of issue by Garrard and original neck ribbon, *toned, extremely fine.* £280-320

C.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 11.06.1942 – '*Superintendant Engineer, Union Castle Mail Steamship Company.*'

Mr James Gray, C.B.E., was Superintendent Engineer with the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company. This lot is offered with a portrait photograph of the recipient and another with his family at Buckingham Palace, and a newspaper extract taken from the 'New Milton Advertiser, 27 January 1968, reporting Mr Gray's death as follows:

"Mr James Gray, C.B.E., of 31, Barton Court Avenue, New Milton, died on Saturday at a Barton nursing home. Ninety years of age, he had been ill since early December last year. He was born in 1877, the son of the late John Gray of Edinburgh, and educated at the Merchant Venturer's School and the Merchant Venturer's College, Bristol. He was at Bristol University and received his BSc in 1910. Mr Gray was chief superintendent engineer of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services from 1913-1915, and became general manager of Harland & Wolff in 1925 which post he retained until 1929 when he became a director until 1935. Joining the Union Castle Steamship Company as chief superintendent engineer in 1935, he was in charge of their re-engining programme until its completion in 1938. He joined the board of the company in 1949. Mr Gray was made a C.B.E. in 1942. He was a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and of the Institute of Naval Architects."

186
A Rare and Interesting Set of 6 Hallmarked Trial Pieces for the Knight Bachelor's Badge, by the London silversmiths Gerald Benney and Stuart Devlin for Medallioners Ltd., comprising:
Six individual examples of the Knight Bachelor's Badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, 56mm x 33.5mm width, each bearing .925 silver hallmarks for Birmingham dated to the year 2000, with maker's mark 'EXF', and each with slightly varying reverse fittings, in fitted case with inner marks "Medallioners Limited, St Aphage [sic] House, Fore Street, London, Designers Gerald Benney & Stuart Devlin" (first line mostly erased), *an extremely rare and possibly unique set, extremely fine or better, virtually as made* (6) £300-400

187

GALLANTRY AWARDS

187
An Interesting 'Territorials' Great War M.M. Group of 3 awarded to Driver Harry William Brown, of 'B' Battery, 264 (Essex) Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery (T.F.), comprising:
Military Medal, G.V.R., with silver top bar fitted with reverse brooch pin **(622324 Dvr: W. H. Brown. 2/1 R.H.A. – T.F.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(622324 Dvr. H. W. Brown. R.A.);**

And:

British War Medal **(282191 Spr. S. F. Brown. R.E.),** apparently a relation**;**
Group loose, with original ribbons, *about extremely fine* (4) £300-400

M.M.: *London Gazette*: 21.08.1917- '*for bravery in the field*'

The M.M. recipient's 1917 service number indicates that he served as part of B/264 Essex R.H.A. Worthy of further research, please note initials 'W.H.' used in error on M.M., corrected by time of issue of his pair.

188
The Great War 'Double Submarine Action' D.S.M. Group of 4 awarded to Seaman William Bond, Royal Naval Reserve. Having already played a part in the sinking of *U-14* on 5 June 1915, he was later awarded the D.S.M. for distinguished service aboard H.M. Trawler *Lemberg* during an action against the German submarine *U-28* on the Mediterranean Station near Malta. Having personally taken charge of the ship's gun some weeks before, it was largely due to his good shooting that an enemy U-boat was kept away despite 4 separate attacks. The same enemy U-Boat had already torpedoed and sunk the S.S. *West Wales* on the same day of 21 January, 1918, comprising:

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. **(A.6068. W. Bond, Sea. R.N.R. Lemberg. 1918.);**
1914-15 Star **(A, 6068, W. Bond, Smn., R.N.R.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(6068 A. W. Bond. Smn. R.N.R.);**
Group loose, toned, very fine or better

With an associated pair: British War and Victory Medals **(179574 Gnr. J. E. Birkinshaw. R.A.);** and Silver War Badge **(B319948);** *very fine* (7) £800-1,000

D.S.M.: *London Gazette:* 11 December 1918 – '*for services on the Mediterranean Station between the 1st January and 30th June, 1918' (Malta).'*

Ex 188

SEAMAN WILLIAM BOND was born on 6 September 1892, the son of William and Mary Bond of 21 Rhyl Street, Fleetwood, Lancashire. He enlisted for service with the Royal Naval Reserve on 23 September 1914 at Fleetwood. He served in 1914-15 with various boats and armed trawlers, including the ships *Defiance, Columbine,* and *Zaria.* With the last, the armed trawler *Zaria* (or *Limewold*), he was later awarded prize money for jointly sinking the German submarine U-14 on 5 June 1915 (*London Gazette 21 December 1920),* although further detail is hard to locate. He continued aboard the *Egmont* from 14 December 1915, before coming aboard H.M.T. *Lemberg* on 1 April 1917. During this period, his ship engaged a German U-Boat, *U-28,* and at which time he was in charge of the ship's gun, owing to the sickness of the usual gunnery officer. The official citation for his D.S.M., as included with lot, reads as follows:

'On 21st January, 1918, H.M.T. "Lemberg" was in action with a hostile submarine whilst standing by S.S. "West Wales" after the latter had been torpedoed. The submarine attacked "H.M.T. Lemberg" on four occasions between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. at extreme range. Bond was in charge of the gun in "H.M.T. Lemberg" throughout the action and his good shooting was to a large extent responsible for keeping the submarine at a distance.'

He later joined H.M.S. *Research* in December 1918, before his eventual discharge in April 1919, upon which he appears to have joined, or perhaps re-joined, the merchant navy. This lot offered with original 'The Gift of the Colonies of Trinidad, Grenada and St Lucia' Chocolate Tin, and several original photographs and pieces of official documentation. In one picture, dated 1933, he is pictured meeting H.R.H. Prince George the Duke of Kent, on the occasion of Fleetwood being made a Borough.

189
A Fine Battle of Jutland and 'Q-Ships' V.C. Action D.S.M. Group of 5 awarded to Leading Seaman Thomas Robinson Cunningham, who served aboard H.M.S. Warrior at Jutland, where she was severely damaged and eventually sank, and later served aboard the 'Q-Ships' Heather, Stock Force and Suffolk Coast, as a long-standing member of Lieutenant Harold Auten V.C.'s crew on all three ships. Leading Seaman Cunningham received his D.S.M. for services aboard Stock Force during its engagement with and sinking of UB-80 on 30 July 1918, for which Auten was recommended for the Victoria Cross. Despite the crew's best attempts, Stock Force eventually sank from the damage it received from the initial impact of the U-boat's torpedo, comprising:
Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. **(J.7483. T.R. Cunningham, Ldg. Sea. English Channel. 30th July. 1918.);**
1914-15 Star **(J.7483, T. R. Cunningham, A.B. R.N.);**
British War and Victory Medals **(J.7483 T. R. Cunningham. L.S. R.N.),** the latter with bronze M.i.D. spray of oak leaves;
Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct, G.V.R. **(J.7483 T. R. Cunningham. L.S. H.M.S. Hood);**
Group swing mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, *proudly polished, particularly to the obverse sides of each medal, contact marks and small nicks, fine to good fine* (5) £2,400-2,800

M.i.D.: *London Gazette:* 2 November 1917 – *'for services in action with enemy submarines'*
D.S.M.: *London Gazette:* 14 September 1918 – *'for services in action with enemy submarines'*

189

Leading Seaman Thomas Robinson Cunningham (1894-1959) was born on 23 February 1894 at Castlereagh, Down, Northern Ireland, and he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 12 February 1910, just before his 16th birthday. He signed on as an Ordinary Seaman on 23 February 1912, and was promoted to Able Seaman six months later. During WWI he served aboard H.M.S. *London* until 11 February 1915, and then aboard *Warrior,* during which time he took part in the Battle of Jutland. During this famous sea-battle, and the strategic British victory which kept the German fleet largely in port thereafter, the *Warrior* suffered severe damage, being hit by some 21 German shells, causing wide-spread fires and flooding. Her crew were able to keep her engines running long enough for her to withdraw, and for her crew to be evacuated, before she finally sank in the North Sea.

After Jutland he appears to have volunteered for 'Special Service' aboard Q-Ships, the clandestinely armoured trawlers and merchantmen designed to entrap and destroy German U-Boats (for a detailed description of Q-Ship tactics, see lot 193). He first served aboard *Q-16* or H.M.S. *Heather,* between 11 October 1916 and 14 December 1917, during what may be considered the height of the U-Boat 'War'. During this period as part of the crew of *Heather* (which later fell under the command of Lieutenant Harold Auten, D.S.C., V.C., as of April 1917), he was given a 'mention in despatches' for '*services in action with enemy submarines.*'

Remaining a part of Lieutenant Auten's trusted crew aboard H.M.S. *Stockforce* on 15 December 1917, and now as a Leading Seaman, he took part in the famous 'V.C. Action' against the German U-Boat *UB-80* on 30 July 1918, for which Lieutenant Auten won his Victoria Cross. *Stockforce* was struck by a torpedo to the forward bulkhead, causing tremendous damage. As she settled in the water, and after the 'panic party' was launched to her boats, *UB80* was eventually drawn closer by the returning boats to just 300 yards away from *Stockforce's* port beam. Opening fire at 5.40pm her revealed guns swiftly carried away one periscope, destroyed the conning tower, and ripped a hole in the U-Boats hull, continuing to fire as she rapidly sank stern first below the waves. *Stockforce* herself remained afloat until 9.25pm, but eventually sank with her white ensign still flying – her crew having been safely evacuated. For this action Lieutenant Auten was awarded the Victoria Cross, and for his part, Leading Seaman Cunningham was awarded the D.S.M., which forms part of his group. Once again changing ships, he followed Lieutenant Auten on H.M.S. *Suffolk Coast* on 3 September 1918 until 11 February 1919.

After the Great War he remained in service, being promoted to acting Petty Officer on 28 April 1928, and then discharged on 28 August 1928. He appears to have re-entered naval service on 22 November 1934 as Petty Officer (Pensioner Instructor). P.O. Cunningham's service papers record some scarring around his eyes and face, and whilst speculative, it is highly likely that he received these injuries on active service, either at Jutland, or during his time aboard Q-Ships. In his personal life he married Ethel Chapman at Devonport in 1927, and he died on 21 December 1959 at City Hospital Belfast, at the age of 65.

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190

***An Impressive Great War 'Trench Raid' D.C.M. and M.M. Group of 5 awarded to Private John Jenkins, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards,** comprising:
Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. **(16551 Pte J. Jenkins: 1/ G. Gds:);**
Military Medal, G.V.R. **(16551 Pte J. Jenkins. 1/ G. Gds:);**
1914-15 Star **(16551 Pte J. Jenkins. G. Gds:);**
British War and Victory Medals **(16551 Pte: J. Jenkins. G. Gds.);**
Group court mounted for wear, reverse pin now lacking, with three named identity tags, *obverse to each medal highly polished as is typical of many guards groups, light contact marks, otherwise a proudly worn fair to fine / very fine* (8) £1,800-2,200

D.C.M.: *London Gazette:* 5 December 1918 – '*For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a strong bombing party of the enemy worked down a trench, endangering the leading companies' communications, this man collected some men and initiated a counter-attack, driving them back and capturing two light machine guns, and then put up a block. He showed fine initiative and powers of leadership.*'
M.M.*: London Gazette:* 11 February 1919 – '*for bravery in the Field*'

Private John Jenkins, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, of Kettlebrook, Tamworth, had previously worked as a Collier prior to his enlistment. He arrived with his battalion on the Western Front on 16 March 1915, where he would remain until the end of the war, earning the D.C.M. and M.M. in the process. His name appeared in the *Tamworth Herald* of Saturday 4 January, 1919 as follows:

"KETTLEBROOK MEDALIST: Private John Jenkins, 1st Grenadier Guards, son of Mr. J. Jenkins, 27 Orchard Street, Kettlebrook, has won the Military Medal in addition to the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He has also been mentioned in despatches, and recommended for further decoration. He served in France for four years." (© British Library Board)

Whether this recommendation for 'further decoration' relates to the Victoria Cross, or an additional D.C.M. or M.M. is as yet unknown and unconfirmed. This worthy of further research. Also offered with 14 related photographs and postcards of the recipient and of the Grenadier Guards, with original citation and letter from St James's Palace regarding service at the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. He was discharged on 24 June 1925, and received a bounty of £20 for his D.C.M. award. He married Martha Lily Smith, of Lambeth, on 17 April 1928. Also offered with folder of detailed related research.

Illustration: Recipient standing right.

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Ex 191

191

***A Well-Documented WW2 'Siege Of Malta' Interest and East African 'Madagascar' A.F.C. awarded to Squadron-Leader Richard Vere Potts, R.A.F.V.R., who served in Hurricanes over Malta in 1942, and later in the war served with the East Africa Communications Flight, and undertook more than 300 meteorological flights over Madagascar,** comprising:

Air Force Cross, G.VI.R, in original Royal Mint case of issue, hinges detached, brooch pin detached, with full miniature group of 6, named A.F.C. transmission slip, four logbooks, and an archive of related photographs, letters and documentation, *toned, light wear to left-hand point of cross, some reverse contact marks in places, otherwise very fine* (7) £1,200-1,500

D.F.C.: *London Gazette:* 1 January 1946 – Original recommendation reads as follows: *"For a year, this officer undertook meteorological climbs in Madagascar before joining East Africa Communications Flight. During the period of two years with the Flight he has accomplished more than 300 meteorological climbs, under arduous conditions, and has completed 800 hours flying as a transport captain."* (*Cita tion written upon achievement of a flight total of 1,800 hours, 560 on current duties, 270 in previous six months.)*

Squadron-Leader Richard Vere Potts was born on 20 October 1920 in Barnsley, the son of John Leonard Potts and Elsie Mary Potts (née Ambler). Beginning his training as an L.A.C. on 13 November 1940, he remained in training in Britain until late August 1941 with 55 Officer Training Unit, latterly in *Hawker Hurricane* aircraft. He was then transferred to 229 Squadron in the Western Desert at Sidi Haniesh, Egypt, and also in Cyrenaica, from which he undertook numerous offensive sweeps and bomber escort flights as a pilot during the coming months, this time in *Hurricane IIB* aircraft. Moving with his squadron to Halfar, Malta on 1 April 1942, and now as Flight Sergeant (temp.), he was involved as a pilot during various defensive 'scrambles' during the time of the 'Siege of Malta' – engaging numerous enemy aircraft. His logbook records that he damaged two enemy *JU88s* with his guns, and 'silenced the rear gunner' of another German bomber. He continued with this unit until he was posted to 94 Squadron at Idku, on 26 June 1942, and then soon after he began undertaking regular 'Meteorological climbs' as part of No.1414 Meteorological Flight, East Africa Command, mostly based at Andrakaka, Madagascar, flying in *Lysander* and *Anson* aircraft. He was promoted Pilot Officer, and then to Flying Officer, in December 1942. After 6 months, and having become well-acquainted with flying conditions in Africa, he served out the rest of the war with the East Africa Communications Flight, making regular journeys and stops to all the major cities along the East African coast. He was awarded the A.F.C. on 1 January 1946, and was promoted to Flight Lieutenant that year.

Potts (standing left) in Tunisia

Returning to Britain, he continued to serve in the R.A.F. (largely in a training capacity) until he was involved in a deadly air crash during a demonstration at Otterburn on 1 April 1955, which fatally hit a number of attending students from Durham University Air Squadron. After a court-martial, severe reprimand and loss of 2 years' authority, he later retired from the R.A.F. with the rank of Squadron Leader. In his personal life, he married Miss Marjorie May Mattinson on 6 January 1945 in Nairobi, and was latterly an Air Traffic Controller in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, being resident in Salisbury.

192

192
***An Early WW2 '1940' Distinguished Flying Cross, with possible attribution**, comprising:
The Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., lower arm of cross dated '**1940**', in Royal Mint case of issue, *toned, very fine or better*
£1,200-1,500

This medal is related by attribution to the A.F.C. group awarded to Squadron-Leader Richard Vere Potts, and the recipient of this medal here offered is likely a direct family relation, or relation by marriage. Worthy of further research.

Ex 193

"Let God arise and His enemies be scattered!" (Psalm 68:4)

193
A Superb Chaplain's Great War D.S.O. Group of 6 awarded to Assistant Chaplain-General Ronald Charles Lambert Williams, who reputedly whilst serving on the Somme in June 1916 pursued a group of reluctant soldiers who had 'lost their nerve' and refused to follow their orders in heading toward a forward position. Upon their discovery, and still refusing to comply, by family repute Williams pulled out his revolver and fired it three times into the air, shouting loudly the famous quote from Psalm 68, and bringing the men back to their senses. Returning to his dug-out to rest that evening, he is said to have been awoken by his Colonel – who stated that by carrying a pistol he had broken the Geneva Convention. The charge was dropped soon after, and instead he was awarded the D.S.O., being twice mentioned in despatches. He later joined the Special Constabulary at Bexhill-on-Sea in WW2, comprising:

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamels;
1914-15 Star **(Rev. R. C. L. Williams. A.C.D.);**
British War and Victory Medals, the latter with bronze M.i.D. spray of oak leaves **(Rev. R. C. L. Williams.);**
Defence Medal;
Special Constabulary Long Service, G.VI.R. **(Ronald C. L. Williams);**

With:

An additional D.S.O., G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamels, with lower suspension bar engraved to reverse **(R. C. L. Williams)**, and matching unnamed miniature**;**
The first group of 6 swing-mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, second D.S.O. and miniature loose, *tiny chip to upper terminal of second D.S.O. to reverse; group lightly polished, otherwise generally good very fine* (8) £4,000-5,000

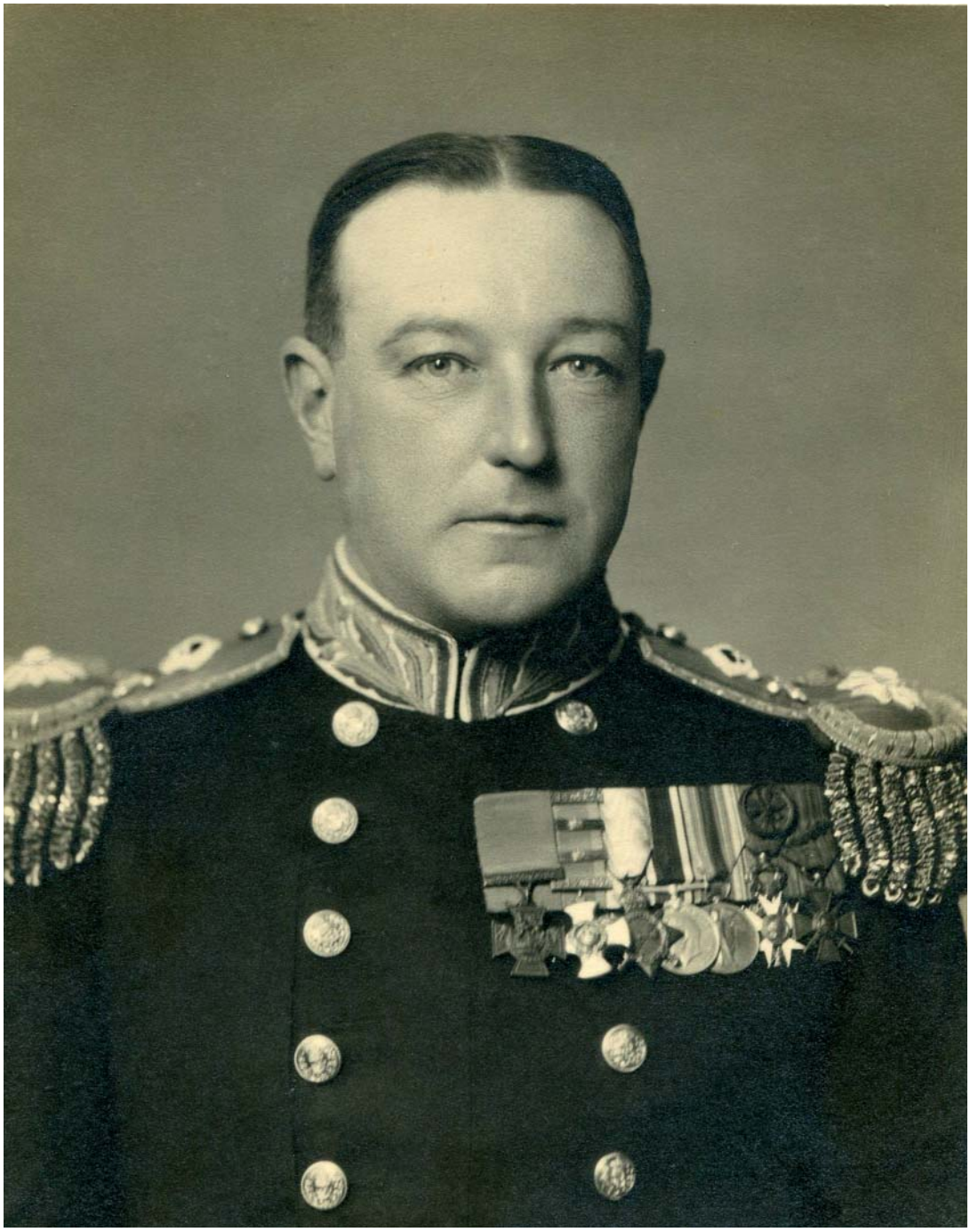
D.S.O.: *London Gazette*: 01.01.1918 – *'for distinguished service in the field'*

Reverend Ronald Charles Lambert Williams was born in London on 26 July 1881, the son of Alfred Charles Williams and Marian Williams, of Handsworth, Birmingham. Educated at St Laurence College and at Westward Ho!, he studied for his B.A. at Peterhouse College, Cambridge between September 1900 and 1904. He was ordained in 1905 and became a deacon that year, becoming a priest the following year. He joined the Army Chaplain's Department on 20 October 1907 as Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, serving at Shorncliffe (1907-09), Ricasoli, Malta (1909-10), Aldershot (1910-12) and as Chaplain of the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Dover, between 1912 and 1914. He was then selected for active duty on the Western Front on 20 December 1914 as Chaplain to the 18th Infantry Brigade, 6th Division until 16 May 1915, when he undertook a role as Senior Chaplain at Etaples. He returned to active service as Senior Chaplain to the 17th Division, B.E.F. on 31 July 1915. He served at Ypres, and then by family repute, it was during one particular incident on the Somme that he would earn the Distinguished Service Order. As recalled by a family member:

"As far as I can remember his citation for the award of the D.S.O., told, that on the night of June 4th 1916, during the battle of the Somme, he was attached to The Royal West Kents [the 7th Bn are confirmed as being present on that date]*...and a detachment of thirty odd men were held up in a copse by German snipers.....he had been with this detachment, and had managed to reach our lines under cover of darkness, but on arriving in his trench to his dismay he found that half a dozen of the men had not followed him....it turned out that their one remaining officer had "lost his nerve".....my uncle told his commanding officer that he would go back at once and collect "the bugger!" This he did, and as dawn broke he stood up on the trench and told them all it was time to go home and would they please follow him (or words to that effect!)...and off he went, but to his dismay none of them moved. So, he took the revolver out of the officer's holster, and fired it into the air three times, shouting "Let God arise and his enemies be scattered!" And they were! This time, on arriving back in his own trench he lay down and promptly went to sleep, only to be woken by the Colonel to say he had broken the Geneva Law by being a chaplain carrying a fire arm, and he would be charged accordingly! General Haig apparently dropped the charge, and he was awarded with the DSO."*

It is very hard to prove the background details of this tale, and yet the circumstances, date and consequences seem broadly precise and entirely believable. We do know that he continued to serve during WWI, and that he undertook a number of positions in major areas such as Etaples, Calais and Le Havre, and was appointed temporary Chaplain to the Forces 2nd Class on 25 September 1917, later being awarded the D.S.O. in January 1918 – after some delay, presumably allowing for the charges to have been considered, and then dismissed. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and served with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force as Principal Chaplain from 4 January 1919 until 2 July 1919.

Returning to civilian life, he took up the following positions as Vicar of Melville with Brixton, Johannesburg, South Africa, 1921-4; at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, 1926-8; as Chaplain (Mission to Seamen) at Newport, Monmouthshire, 1928; Organising Secretary (West Central district), 1928-37; for South-East district, 1940; Gibraltar, 1937-8; and Chichester, Canterbury and Rochester, 1939-46. In WW2 he was sworn in as Special Constable in Bexhill on Sea in 1939, and later was Reverend of Alberbury with Cardiston, Salop, 1946-8.



"My officers did me the honour of expressing their wish that I should be the officer recipient [of a second V.C. award], but I, of course, could not agree to this, as I already felt that the Victoria Cross I wore was on behalf of my crew and through no special act of my own." (*My Mystery Ships*, Gordon Campbell, V.C. D.S.O.**)

194
***The Unique 'Mystery' Victoria Cross and triple D.S.O. group of 11 awarded to Vice-Admiral Gordon Campbell, Royal Navy, the celebrated Q-Ships Captain and author of the best-selling *My Mystery Ships*, published in 1928. He was recommended for the Victoria Cross whilst Commander of H.M.S. *Q5* or *Farnborough*, '*for conspicuous gallantry, consummate coolness, and skill in command*' shown during the sinking of the German Submarine *U.83* on 17 February 1917. Having deliberately steered his vessel into the path of a U-Boat torpedo, and having then drawn in the enemy submarine through the ruse of a 'panic party' as she slowly sank, after half an hour the guns of *Q-5* finally opened fire at close quarters and sank the enemy vessel in '*what may be regarded as the supreme test of naval discipline*.' Gordon Campbell later subsequently declined the potential award of a bar to his Victoria Cross (following nomination by his fellow officers) whilst Captain of H.M.S. *Pargust*, having successfully deployed the same tactics and having duly sunk *UC.29* on 7 June 1917,** comprising:

Victoria Cross, suspension bar and reverse centre engraved '**Comdr G. Campbell, D.S.O. Royal Navy. / 17. Feb. 1917.**';
Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamels, with 2 clasps, both privately engraved on their reverses with dates of award '**June 7th 1917.**' and '**Aug. 8th 1917.**';
1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. G. Campbell, R.N.);
British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 **(Capt. G. Campbell. R.N.);**
Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945, unnamed as issued;
Coronation, 1937, officially engraved in capitals **(Admiral Gordon Campbell. V.C.);**
Coronation, 1953, unnamed;
France, Légion d'Honneur, Officer's breast badge in gold and enamels, with rosette on ribbon;
France, Croix de Guerre, with palm, 1914-1918;
Group court-mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin as worn by the recipient, in original navy-blue leather and gilt-embossed case by Gieves Ltd., Old Bond Street, London, *minor marks from wearing and slight enamel loss to D.S.O. from court-mounting next to V.C., about extremely fine, a truly magnificent group* (11) £300,000–400,000

V.C.: *London Gazette:* 21 April 1917 – '*In recognition of his conspicuous gallantry, consummate coolness, and skill in command of one of H.M. Ships in action'.* (Original recommendation notes: '*...when he sank a German submarine on 17th Feby. 1917. Although his ship had been torpedoed and was sinking whilst he allowed the enemy submarine to circle round until she came into a position where all guns would bear.*')

D.S.O: *London Gazette:* 31 May 1916 – *'for services in command of British submarines operating in the Baltic Sea'* (Original recommendation notes: '*Success of the operation was due to the thorough organisation & good nerve with which it was carried out' and 'promoted to Commander'*)

Bar to D.S.O.: *London Gazette:* 20.07.1917 - *'for services in action with enemy submarines'* (Original recommendation notes: '*On the 7 June 1917 sank an enemy submarine by gun fire. He reserved fire for 35 minutes in order to ensure the complete destruction of the submarine, although his ship was crippled and unable to move. T. L. high commendation expressed to Cdr Campbell, officers and men, for the admirable discipline and courage shown by them in this encounter, which will stand high in the records of gallantry of the Royal Navy.')*

Second Bar to D.S.O: *London Gazette:* 2 November 1917 - *'for services in action with enemy submarines'* (Original recommendation notes: '*T. L. admiration expressed to Capt. Campbell, Officers and Men under his orders of the magnificent discipline and gallantry displayed by them on 8 August 1917 in an action with an enemy submarine. H.M. The King has been pleased to state that "greater bravery than was shown by all Officers and Men on this occasion can hardly be conceived". The action lasted over 3 hours and the Dunraven was torpedoed & eventually sunk, but all hands were saved by one of H.M. Ships.*')

France, Legion d'Honneur, Officer: *London Gazette:* 25 January 1918

France, Croix de Guerre: *London Gazette:* 2 November 1917

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VICE-ADMIRAL GORDON CAMPBELL V.C., D.S.O.** was born on 6 January 1886 in Croydon, Surrey, the son of Colonel Frederick Campbell of Airds and Ardnamurchan, and Emilie Guillaumine Maclaine. His father, the First Commandant of the Dulwich Volunteer Battalion, had served in the Royal Artillery in the New Zealand War of 1864-66 and hailed from an old Scottish family with a long and prestigious military pedigree, being himself the 9th generation (with one exception) in a line of army officers. His mother Emilie was the daughter of Donald Maclaine, the 20th Clan Chief of the Maclaines of Lochbuie, on the Isle of Mull, who had made his fortune in Java. As one of 16 children from this marriage, of whom 8 would attend Dulwich College, Gordon Campbell completed his education at Dulwich before joining the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 15 September 1900.

He attended the Britannia Royal Naval College in Dartmouth, passing out on 15 January 1902 and being appointed to Midshipman one month later. His first years were spent aboard H.M. Ships *Prince George, Irresistible and Flora,* on the Channel, Mediterranean and Pacific Stations respectively. He afterwards returned to England for several months for an operation upon an old rugby-playing injury to his right knee which frustrated much of his early career, despite him otherwise being of *'splendid physique'*. Returning to fitness, he was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant on 15 April 1905, where his officer had already marked him out as *'very plucky'*. He subsequently spent roughly a year at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, to study and then pass the various examinations required for further advancement, showing much promise in so doing. He was appointed to the Destroyer H.M.S. *Arun* (Vivid), before being duly promoted to Lieutenant on 1 October 1907. His service papers note some particularly insightful comments made by Commander Ricardo: *'Exceptional…Most promising, & of marked ability. Exceptionally good disciplinarian'*. It was this same mastery of discipline that would later save his life and the lives of his crew on many occasions, and would also eventually earn him the Victoria Cross.

His service continued aboard H.M.S. *Hawke* from 16 November 1907, and then aboard *King Alfred* on 16 January 1908, seeing service on the China station, when again he was found unfit in April 1910, presumably relating once more to his knee injury. He was sent to the King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers in Westminster, London, for treatment, and battled for fitness until August that year. He resumed active service with spells aboard *Impregnable* (during which time he was married, on 1 June, 1911) and *Vivid,* before taking command of the aging Destroyer *Ranger* on 10 October 1912 and then the Destroyer *Bittern (Vivid)* in April 1913. He was aboard this ship when hostilities were begun against Germany and its allies at the outbreak of WWI in 1914, and operating from Plymouth, *Bittern* was put to work escorting ships in the Channel, searching for submarines and rescuing other Allied vessels. Having blown her engines on one particular '*wild-goose chase*', as he called it, in search of an enemy submarine, Campbell suddenly found himself without a ship. Gordon Campbell was very frustrated by these events, but as he later recalled in *My Mystery Ships* (p. 31), his life was about to take a sudden change of course:

'Over a year in the English Channel, without sighting the enemy or smelling powder, had made me restless, and I had visions of the war ending without firing a shot. The idea was particularly galling, as we were continually escorting our gallant troops on their way to the fighting line and also seeing the wounded returning in the hospital ships. I was sent for by the Admiralty and asked if I would like to go in for some "special service", but was not given any details…I had also heard faint rumours of one or two mystery ships in the Channel, and without a minute's hesitation I accepted the "special service".'

To undertake these "special services" he was given command of the old collier *Loderer,* which he initially reviewed with some disappointment until the specific nature of this new work had fully dawned upon him. He was given 3 twelve-pounder guns and a maxim with which to fit out this *'typical tramp'* to his own specific designs and requirements, and with a freshly-drafted crew. The guns were disguised to appear as typical ship's features, and Gordon Campbell and his officers spent much time learning proper Merchant Marine procedure and terminology, to appear as 'genuine' as possible once at sea. Towards the end of the fitting out period, a rumour emerged that the enemy had got wind of the new Mystery Ship, so Lt. Campbell suggested to Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly (the great Q-Ship exponent, in charge of the South Western Approaches) that he should change the ship's name and create a new rumour that the old ship had been sunk. It was then, sailing from Plymouth to Queenstown (the port from which 'Q-Ships' took their name) in late October 1915 that they opened an envelope showing the ship's newly allocated name – *Farnborough*. This 'new' ship, alongside *Baralong, Zyphla,* and somewhat later the smaller ships *Vala* and *Penshurst,* formed the new weapon with which to fight the German U-Boat menace.

Now at sea, Campbell set about training his crew for 'panic party' simulations, and for drills to release the gun coverings ready for quick-fire broadsides. These were practiced with the greatest of discipline until perfect to a man – with Campbell making quite clear that *'any one man could spoil the show' (My Mystery Ships,* p. 59, refers). In the course of the war, Campbell and his crew would go to incredible lengths to make the 'show' as realistic as possible, with his more famous deceptions including dressing up a rating in female clothes, placed prominently on a deck chair on the poop deck, and equipping one member of the 'panic party' with a bright green dummy parrot in a cage.

The Q-Ship *Baralong* had already accounted for the first two U-Boat sinkings made by a 'Mystery Ship', and Campbell was keen to engage the enemy and play his part. His first opportunity came on 22 March 1916 during an encounter with *U-68* off the west coast of Ireland. The enemy vessel, on her first mission and under the command of Kapitänleutnant Ludwig Güntzel, fired a torpedo which narrowly missed *Farnborough's* bow. Campbell kept his ship on course at the same speed, whilst *U-68* closed to 1,000 yards astern and fired a shot across the Q-Ship's bow. At this point, Campbell gave his well-drilled crew the order to start their ruse – blowing off steam and sending out the 'panic party' to simulate surrender. As the enemy moved closer still to 800 yards, the white ensign was revealed, and Campbell chose his moment to attack. Swiftly uncovering the guns, three of *Farnborough's* 12-pounders, a Maxim and a number of rifles were brought to bear on the enemy, registering multiple hits to the submarine's conning tower. As she submerged, two depth charges were released which blew *U-68's* bow out of the water. Further hits were registered on the conning tower as she rapidly sank stern-first, being lost with all hands (38). For this first success Campbell was awarded his first D.S.O. and was promoted to the rank of Commander on 29 March, 1916, above the heads of the 700 Lieutenant-Commanders on the Navy List. Campbell and his crew damaged another U-Boat on 15 April 1916, upon which they scored a handful of hits at range, but which managed to escape.

Despite the success of his recent encounters, and having achieved one of only two Q-ship victories in 1916, Campbell continued to engage the enemy in an increasingly aggressive and effective manner. Realizing that his first success owed much to the apparent inexperience of his opponent, he chose even more extreme measures in providing 'live human bait' (Stephen Snelling's *'The Naval VCs'* refers) in the encounters to come. He later recalled: *'I came to the conclusion that the only way for us to ensure decoying the enemy to the surface was deliberately to get torpedoed...so the idea now was that the ship would be manoeuvred so as to make the torpedo hit'.*

Returning to the seas off the south-west coast of Ireland after a refit, Germany's new 'unrestricted' submarine offensive was unleashed in February 1917, and Campbell knew that another chance would soon come to engage with the enemy. On the 17 February 1917, *Farnborough* (or Q-5 as she was officially known) was returning to Queenstown after several days of rough weather when a torpedo was spotted on the starboard side, having again been fired cautiously by *U-83* (under the command of Kapitänleutnant Bruno Hoppe) from some distance away. Campbell now seized the opportunity to put his new theory into practice, and he ensured that Q-5's course would meet that of the torpedo – only steering at the last moment to prevent a direct hit on the engine room and unnecessary loss of life. The impact shook the vessel and its crew, whereupon the ruse of organized chaos commenced once again. Regaining his footing and composure, Campbell saw a few men on the foredeck remaining 'calm':

'Panic party', with dummy parrot in cage to right

'After getting up, I observed a thing which I hadn't foreseen and couldn't help laughing at. It will be remembered that we had drilled for nearly every emergency, and how I would say "Torpedo coming" and the "Torpedo hit" or "Torpedo missed". Now the torpedo had hit and I saw the men rushing for the boats, but on looking over the front of the bridge I saw a group of men smoking and lolling over the ships' side when they ought to have been "panicking". I shouted why the something something they weren't rushing for the boats. The reply was, 'Waiting for the order sir. "Torpedo hit!". They then joined in the pandemonium...'

This light-hearted incident well illustrates the sense of iron-discipline which had been instilled, as well as the rather sanguine humour seen aboard a Q-Ship under constant risk of attack. With the full pantomime 'show' of lifeboats and panic now fully underway, and without any signal being sent for assistance (lest a rescue ship might get in the way), Campbell waited for further any signs of the U-Boat as his own ship listed heavily:

"He... came past the ship on the starboard side, about 5 yards off the lifeboats and 10 yards off the ship, so close that I could see the whole hull of the submarine distinctly...The temptation to fire was almost unbearable. He passed close across the bow and broke surface about 300 yards on the port bow at 10.5am and I then made the signal 'Torpedoed'. He came down on the surface past the port side; I waited til he was on the only bearing on which all my guns could bear, and opened fire at point-blank range"

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Again, the coverings fell away in an instant, and as the white ensign was run up the first shot from the 6-pounder decapitated the enemy U-boat captain at the conning tower. Taken by complete surprise, *Q-5* battered the enemy ship with her full firepower, with 45 shells fired in addition to the many rounds fired by the Maxim gun. The U-Boat then rapidly began to sink, with her conning tower shattered and open. Eight survivors made attempts to escape the stricken submarine, but only two – an officer and a crewman – were able to be saved from the water, which Campbell described as being *'thick with blood and oil'*. Having done all he could for the enemy crew, his attention now became focused on the task of saving his ship, which was filling rapidly and was in real danger of sinking. He signalled for all remaining crew to move to the ship's boats (except a few key individuals, including his First Lieutenant Ronald Stuart and Engineer Lieutenant Len Loveless), saw to the destruction of all confidential records and books, and sent a now famous message to Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, in typically understated fashion: *"Q5 slowly sinking respectfully wishes you good-bye."*

'Q5' beached

Having prepared for the worst, the destroyers *Narwhal* and *Buttercup* came to his aid within just an hour. After many hours of determined towing and the untimely explosion of a depth charge, Campbell masterfully handled his sinking ship. *Farnborough* – listing at nearly 20 degrees and under 8 feet of water – was eventually beached by tugs at Mill Cove, with the salvage of all of her guns and much undamaged equipment. Admiral Bayly's message in reply to Campbell was equally modest but clearly showed his delight: *'Very good piece of work. Well done.'* This delight was shared by the whole Royal Navy, with an impressive £1,000 distributed amongst the 40 crewmembers as well as a large number of decorations awarded. Lieutenant Stuart and Engineer-Lieutenant Loveless each received a D.S.O., with three other officers receiving the D.S.C., and twenty-four crewmen receiving a mention in despatches. The crowning reward was, however, that of the Victoria Cross to Gordon Campbell, which was presented to him by the King at Buckingham Palace on 7 March 1917.

The award of a V.C. to Gordon Campbell had appeared in the Court Circular prior to its proper announcement in the London Gazette, and as such the award was picked up by the newspapers - being christened 'The Mystery V.C.' *(My Mystery Ships,* p. 192, refers). The 'tantalising lack of detail' provided in the V.C. citation as published by the London Gazette on 21 April 1917 *'for conspicuous gallantry, consummate coolness, and skill in command of one of H.M. Ships in action'* only added to the air of mystery and intrigue. It should be noted that this was the very first instance in which a V.C. had been so deliberately shrouded in secrecy for fear of undermining the secret work of these 'Mystery Ships'. As fate would have it, German intelligence ascribed to Campbell some involvement in an entirely different incident, and he ended up with a price put on his head notwithsatnding.

Having formally had the beached *Q-5* paid off, Gordon Campbell set about choosing a new ship. Having already considered three ships unsuitable, he was given leave to choose his own – eventually settling upon the tramp steamer S.S. *Vittoria* in Cardiff Docks. This new vessel, once requisitioned and refitted to Campbell's requirements (two torpedo tubes, one four-inch gun, four 12-pounders and Lewis guns, and one 'false' gun), was renamed *Snail* and then, finally, H.M.S. *Pargust*. Retaining his old crew, they returned to the same sea-channel off the coast of Ireland, where further encounters with enemy submarines would soon follow. After being told of an omen by a crewmember on 6 June (whereby a bird had flown into Campbell's cabin, as it had on every other occasion the day before a submarine encounter), sure enough on 7 June, a torpedo was spotted. Kapitänleutnant Ernst Rosenow's minelayer-class submarine *UC-29* fired from close range, with her torpedo striking the *Pargust's* engine room, killing Stoker Petty Officer Isaac Radford, and tearing a 40 foot hole in her hull at the waterline. The impact shook loose the starboard gun port, and it was only the quick thinking and brute strength of Seaman William Williams D.S.M., who, by taking the entire weight of the gun port on his shoulders until an ideal moment came to attack, single-handedly prevented '*giving the game away*'.

The 'show' was swiftly put into motion once again, with panic parties being dispatched into boats (including the aforementioned green parrot) as part of the chaotic and panicked display. As the last boat cleared the damaged ship, a periscope was spotted 400 yards off the port beam. Soon after the U-Boat re-appeared astern and surfaced, before being led by one panic party (under the command of Lieutenant Hereford) to a position just 50 yards from *Pargust's* guns. The white ensign was run up, and the guns revealed as they inflicted repeated strikes upon the enemy submarine's exposed conning tower. The submarine began to list to port, and a number of the shaken crew emerged on deck. After Campbell's order to cease fire, the submarine attempted to make its escape, so Campbell gave the order to resume the attack. No chances were taken, and the submarine suffered an explosion at its bow-end before sinking sharply below the water. *Pargust's* gun-teams had sunk the enemy ship in just four minutes, with thirty-eight rounds spent and one torpedo which had narrowly missed. One officer and one crew member were saved from the water ("We've again got a sample of each", Lieutenant Hereford reported), but all other hands were lost. Having received assistance from H.M. Ships *Crocus* and *Zinnia,* as well as the U.S.S. *Cushing* (the U.S.A. had entered the war just 2 months previously), *Pargust* was towed back to Queenstown, once again to the congratulations of Admiral Bayly. The sum of £1,000 was again distributed, but the matter of awards caused the Admiralty some difficulty, and no one man could be singled out for the award of a V.C. amongst so many deserving candidates. It was therefore decided that for the very first time, the King should approve the first 'elected' V.C. awards to a ship's crew, settled by ballot, with one officer and one man to be chosen amongst the officers and crew themselves in accordance with Clause 13 of the Victoria Cross Warrant.

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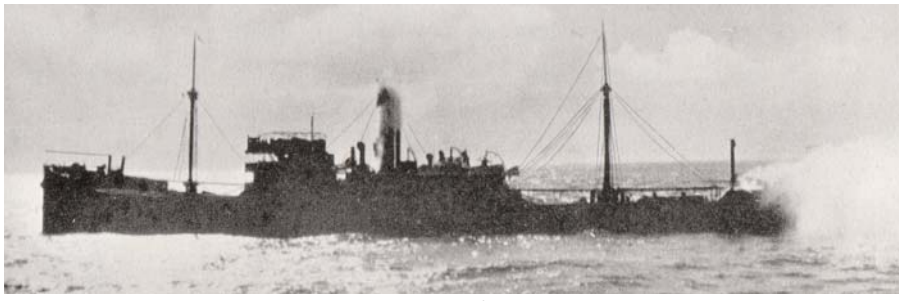
Gordon Campbell was initially approached by his fellow officers so that he might receive a second Victoria Cross. This would have made him the first Naval Officer in history to receive a bar to his V.C. but Campbell declined, adding that he *'already felt that the Victoria Cross I wore was on behalf of my crew and through no special act of my own' (My Mystery Ships,* p. 228 refers). The ballot was arranged by an officer from 'outside' the ship, and the result led to the awards of Victoria Crosses to Lieutenant R. N Stuart, D.S.O., the First Lieutenant (and second in command), and to Seaman William Williams, who had so gallantly held the weight of the gun-port. Campbell received a bar to his D.S.O. as well as a promotion to Captain over the heads of some 500 Commanders. Fourteen of his crew men were also rewarded with decorations.

Pargust in dry dock after being torpedoed in her engine-room

Leaving the *Pargust* to be paid off, Campbell's final Q-Ship was the *Dunraven*. Slightly larger than his last ship, and armed with a real 2½ pounder defensive gun, she was fitted out with *'a host of new gadgets'* and specialized equipment. Reports of activity in the Bay of Biscay led Gordon Campbell to a new hunting ground, and he disguised his ship as a Blue Funnel steam with deck cargo and collapsible railway trucks as if heading to the Middle East. After several days without any sign of the enemy, he doubled back along his course on 7 August 1917, into the path of *UC-71* which had been sighted in the distance. The wary submarine kept its distance, eventually surfacing before opening fire with its guns. Campbell tried a new ruse this time, hoisting the red ensign and returning deliberately wild and inaccurate fire from the *Dunraven's* only 'true' deck gun:

"I ordered much smoke to be made but at the same time reduced speed to 7 knots (with an occasional zig-zag) to give him a chance of closing...the submarine's firing was very poor...At 12.25 he turned broadside on and re-opened fire; in the meantime my gun was firing intentionally short. During this period I made 'en clair' signals for the submarine's benefit such as 'Submarine chasing and shelling me'... (and) ... I made a 'cloud of steam' to assume boiler trouble and ordered 'Abandon ship'."

As a final ruse, the gun team of the 2½ pounder gun were evacuated to the ship's boats, and the full 'panic party' sent out. *Dunraven* then took several hits to the poop deck, setting off a depth charge, and creating a fiery havoc on deck, which threatened a quantity of cordite and a host of other munitions, as well as the 4-inch gun crew, who could feel the heat above and below them. Knowing that if they emerged the game would be up, they decided to chance their fate by remaining hidden in position *'in an act of self-sacrifice of the highest order' ('The Naval VCs'* refers). As the U-Boat came to within 400 yards the cordite exploded, sending the entire gun crew into the air, but all of whom miraculously survived despite serious wounds and burns. P.O. Ernest Pitcher, leader of the gun team, was wounded in a number of places, and Lieutenant Bonner, who had been blown up earlier with the depth charge and now suffered from burns and a head injury, reported to Campbell: *'I am sorry, sir, for leaving my gun without orders. I think I must have been blown up.'*



Dunraven on fire, 1917

This U-boat was far more wary than those previously encountered, and continued to keep her distance. Two shots from the *Dunraven's* after-bridge gun were believed to have struck the conning tower, after which the U-boat submerged again – now aware of her true enemy. A torpedo was sent in retaliation, striking the *Dunraven* at 1.20pm just abaft the engine room, causing Campbell to deploy his final trick ordering 'Q abandon ship' while still keeping his remaining gun teams in place, and while signalling all other friendly ships to keep away. For an hour the submarine prowled and kept her distance as *Dunraven* struggled with fires, explosions and a breach in her side. The submarine resurfaced dead astern, where no guns could be brought to bear, and bombarded Campbell's ship for 20 minutes, scoring multiple hits including two upon the bridge, through which Campbell's life was saved only thanks to some recently-installed armour plate. Still they held their nerve. Finally, knowing that time was short and seeing a chance opportunity, *Dunraven* fired two torpedoes, both of which narrowly missed by just inches. The submarine then submerged and left the scene, thus ending what Keble Chatterton rightly described as Campbell's greatest Q-Ship battle, lasting some 4 hours in total. As Campbell emerged onto the bridge, a crewmember in the boats shouted: *"My oath, there's the blooming skipper still alive, Wouldn't the Huns give ninepence an inch for him!"* The American ship U.S.S. *Noma,* coming to their aid, sighted and fired at a periscope but saw no more of the enemy thereafter. As Campbell said in summary:

"My ship had been perfectly fitted out, and as for my crew, words can't say what I think – not a man failed, not a man could have done more."

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After the evacuation of the wounded and the remaining crew, 36 hours of determined work followed in order to save the ship, with the assistance of the British destroyers *Attack* and *Christopher*. This was to no avail, as the *Dunraven* was finally abandoned to sink in the early hours of 10 August. Campbell and his crew were rewarded with a greater number of honours than ever before; Campbell himself was recognized with a further bar to his D.S.O. *'for an action that more than justified a bar to his V.C.'* (as Stephen Snelling writes in *'The Naval VCs'),* and Seaman Williams V.C. added a bar to his D.S.M.. Two Victoria Crosses were once again awarded, this time to *Dunraven's* First Lieutenant, Charles Bonner, and another to P.O. Ernest Pitcher, who was elected to receive the award on behalf of the 4-inch gun crew, the remainder of whom all received the C.G.M.. In a letter to Campbell soon after, the American Admiral W. S. Sims wrote: *'I know nothing finer in naval history than the conduct of the after gun crew.'*

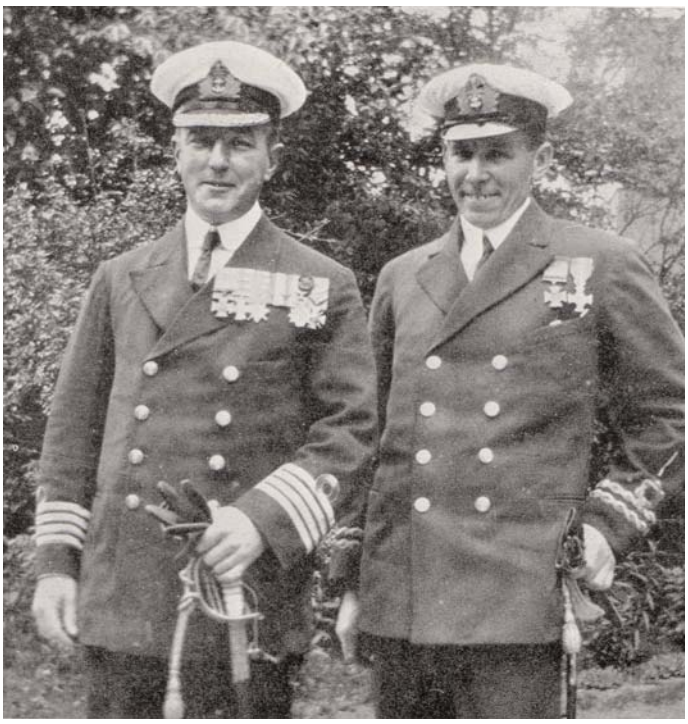
After this final, nerve-wracking encounter, Campbell was taken off further Q-ship duties at the insistence of Admiral Bayly. Bayly wrote: *'The only time we came near to a disagreement was when I told him that as a Captain RN at an exceptionally early age, with the honours His Majesty had given him, he must give up the dangerous game of mystery shipping and must take up the ordinary duties of a naval officer in war.'* He became Bayly's Flag-Captain aboard *Active,* taking charge of all anti-submarine operations in the Irish Sea, before taking up the dual role of Senior Naval Officer at Holyhead and Commander of a destroyer flotilla - during which time a clandestine attempt was made upon his life by way of a booby-trapped fishing line fitted to a bomb. Campbell emerged unscathed although two crewmen were injured.

At the end of the War he proudly attended the V.C. Garden Party of 26 June 1920, where he, together with Lieutenant Bonner V.C., formed part of the Naval Group (Group No.1) of 24 naval recipients. Soon afterwards, on 11th November, he had the unique privilege of leading the 100-strong V.C. Guard of Honour at the burial of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey. Held on the second anniversary of the Armistice and on the date which has since become Remembrance Day, the event 'left a great impression' upon Gordon Campbell, providing as it did some measure of closure for so many bereaved families.

Captain Campbell adjusted uneasily to life in peacetime, undertaking various training roles, the position of Captain-in-charge of Simonstown dockyard in South Africa, and subsequently that of Captain of the battlecruiser *Tiger* between 1925 and 1927. He then began writing his memoirs, published as *'My Mystery Ships'* in 1928, the first of a number of books - including books for children - which were to follow. He was promoted to Rear-Admiral on 5 April 1928 and attended the lavish V.C. Dinner-Party held by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the House of Lords, where 300 V.C. winners gathered, with seating arranged by ballot. Campbell recalls in his book *'Number Thirteen'* that he was *'very much touched when the four officers and men who had been awarded V.C.s under my command asked me to lead them past H.R.H., so that we all went together like old times'.*

He was made A.D.C. to the King for a short time before moving into politics – becoming Conservative M.P. for Burnley in the 1931 General Election by a majority of some 8,000 votes over Arthur Henderson, a strong Labour candidate and Secretary of the Party. Suffering a heart attack in 1934, Campbell lost his Parliamentary seat the following year, returning to the worlds of books and public speaking.

Having been promoted to Vice-Admiral on 31 December 1932, he remained on the retired list until the outbreak of the Second World War, which saw him recalled to active service at the request of his friend, Winston Churchill. This proved to be short-lived, as Q-Ships were seen as weapons of the past and in the absence of any notable new successes to support the project, it was soon abandoned. Campbell was however content to serve as a Commander and Resident Naval Officer at Padstow, in charge of anti-invasion measures, until 1943 when his health once more deteriorated. Retiring for a second time, he returned to his writing as his constitution weakened in the following years. He died at Isleworth, Middlesex, on 3 October 1953, and was buried in All Saint's Churchyard, in Crondall, Hampshire. His passing was widely lamented and the Portsmouth Evening News of 6 October 1953 proclaimed: *'for cold courage his exploits against German U-boats may be occasionally equalled, but never exceeded.'*



Campbell and Bonner at the V.C. garden party, June 1920

Campbell is recognised as the greatest of all Q-Ship commanders, with three enemy submarines sinkings to his name (and another damaged), and he was the recipient of multiple gallantry awards. His medal group was inherited by his son, Father David Campbell, who placed it on loan into the care of Gordon Campbell's school Dulwich College, to whom the Vice Admiral had already personally presented the binnacle from one of his Q-Ships. A portrait was commissioned by the College, where it hangs alongside those of other former alumni who have received the Victoria Cross including that of the Vice Admiral's nephew Colonel Lorne Campbell of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, whose V.C. was won in North Africa in 1943.

Provenance:
Father David Campbell bequeathed his father's medals to The Fellowship of St John (UK) Trust Association, an Anglican charity working in education and mission. The entire sale proceeds will be used to support projects all over the world with which the Fellowship is involved.

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***Miniatures: Admiral Gordon Campbell's original Great War period Victoria Cross and triple D.S.O. Miniature Group of Seven and other items (see below) personally presented by the Admiral to Dorothy Isobel Mackay Houston, his literary assistant and close friend, comprising:**
Victoria Cross, in bronze;
D.S.O., G.V.R., silver gilt, with two bars;
1914-15 Star;
British War Medal, with 6 unofficial silver clasps, Home Seas 1914, Home Seas 1915, Home Seas 1916, Home Seas 1917, Home Seas 1918, "Q-Ships";
Victory medal;
France, Légion d'Honneur, Officer's breast badge in gilt and enamels, with rosette upon ribbon;
France, Croix de Guerre with palm, 1914-1918,
mounted on bar with reverse brooch-pin, extremely fine, in Spink & Son case (7) £4,000-6,000

The lot is offered with the following additional items:

A metal brooch-mounted V.C. and D.S.O. riband bar, with miniature Victoria Cross emblem on its original 1917 blue ribbon and rosette on D.S.O. ribbon to denote a first bar;

A cloth riband bar with miniature Victoria Cross emblem (now loose) upon post-1917 standardised V.C. ribbon, with two rosettes on D.S.O. ribbon to denote first and second bars;

An original silver print portrait photograph of Gordon Campbell in uniform, 200 x 150mm, signed both by the recipient and by the Royal photographer Hay Wrightson (1874-1949), of 41 New Bond Street, London, with details to reverse (the portrait as used as the frontispiece for Gordon Campbell's *My Mystery Ships,* first published in 1928 and illustrated here as the header to lot 194).

Two signed hardback copies of Gordon Campbell's books *A Son of the Sea* and *Captain Cook* (both 1936), each bearing a personal manuscript dedication and thanks to *'The Boatswain'* (then Miss D. I. Mackay Houston, later First Officer, W.R.N.S., who became Mrs Mackay-Mure) for her assistance with each book, also signed and dated by the recipient. *A Son of the Sea* additionally bears the printed dedication 'To D.I.M.H.', *both volumes in good used condition*

Four personal manuscript letters from Gordon Campbell to Miss Mackay-Houston, of which three are humorous and playful in nature (one dated 26 November 1939), and the fourth to *'Beloved & respected Bos'n…'* containing heartfelt, personal advice, written on paper with Admiralty seal, undated, circa 1940.

Copied documentation giving specific provenance information.

Provenance:
All the items in this lot were given personally by Vice-Admiral Gordon Campbell to Miss D.I. Mackay-Houston, affectionately nicknamed 'The Bos'n', who worked closely with him during his time as Member of Parliament for Burnley and who assisted him with the writing of several of his books. A graduate of the University of London, she became a First Officer with the W.R.N.S. in WW2, remaining a lifelong friend of the Rear-Admiral and his family. Gordon Campbell's son David became Godfather to her daughter, Christina Jane Mackay-Mure.

END OF SALE

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

Conditions of Business for Buyers

1. Introduction

(a) The contractual relationship of Morton & Eden Ltd. and Sellers with prospective Buyers is governed by:-
(i) these Conditions of Business for Buyers;
(ii) the Conditions of Business for Sellers displayed in the saleroom and available from Morton & Eden Ltd ;
(iii) Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee;
(iv) any additional notices and terms printed in the sale catalogue, in each case as amended by any saleroom notice or auctioneer's announcement.

(b) As auctioneer, Morton & Eden Ltd. acts as agent for the Seller. Occasionally, Morton & Eden Ltd. may own or have a financial interest in a lot.

2. Definitions

"**Bidder**" is any person making, attempting or considering making a bid, including Buyers;
"**Buyer**" is the person who makes the highest bid or offer accepted by the auctioneer, including a Buyer's principal when bidding as agent;
"**Seller**" is the person offering a lot for sale, including their agent, or executors;
"M&E" means Morton & Eden Ltd., auctioneers, Nash House, St George Street, London W1S 2FQ, company number 4198353.
"Buyer's Expenses" are any costs or expenses due to Morton & Eden Ltd. from the Buyer;
"**Buyer's Premium**" is the commission payable by the Buyer on the Hammer Price at the rates set out in the Important Information for Buyers;
"**Hammer Price**" is the highest bid for the Property accepted by the auctioneer at the auction or the post auction sale price;
"**Purchase Price**" is the Hammer Price plus applicable Buyer's Premium and Buyer's Expenses;
"**Reserve Price**" (where applicable) is the minimum Hammer Price at which the Seller has agreed to sell a lot.

The Buyer's Premium, Buyer's Expenses and Hammer Price are subject to VAT, where applicable.

3. Examination of Lots

(a) M&E's knowledge of lots is partly dependent on information provided by the Seller and M&E is unable to exercise exhaustive due diligence on each lot. Each lot is available for examination before sale. Bidders are responsible for carrying out examinations and research before sale to satisfy themselves over the condition of lots and accuracy of descriptions.

(b) All oral and/or written information provided to Bidders relating to lots, including descriptions in the catalogue, condition reports or elsewhere are statements of M&E's opinion and not representations of fact. Estimates may not be relied on as a prediction of the selling price or value of the lot and may be revised from time to time at M&E's absolute discretion.

4. Exclusions and limitations of liability to Buyers

(a) M&E shall refund the Purchase Price to the Buyer in circumstances where it deems that the lot is a Counterfeit, subject to the terms of M&E's Authenticity Guarantee.

(b) Subject to Condition 4(a), neither M&E nor the Seller:-
(i) is liable for any errors or omissions in any oral or written information provided to Bidders by M&E, whether negligent or otherwise;
(ii) gives any guarantee or warranty to Bidders and any implied warranties and conditions are excluded (save in so far as such obligations cannot be excluded by English law), other than the express warranties given by the Seller to the Buyer (for which the Seller is solely responsible) under the Conditions of Business for Sellers;
(iii) accepts responsibility to Bidders for acts or omissions (whether negligent or otherwise) by M&E in connection with the conduct of auctions or for any matter relating to the sale of any lot.

(c) Without prejudice to Condition 4(b), any claim against M&E and/ or the Seller by a Bidder is limited to the Purchase Price for the relevant lot. Neither M&E nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect or consequential losses.

(d) Nothing in Condition 4 shall exclude or limit the liability of M&E or the Seller for death or personal injury caused by the negligent acts or omissions of M&E or the Seller.

5. Bidding at Auction

(a) M&E has absolute discretion to refuse admission to the auction. Before sale, Bidders must complete a Registration Form and supply such information and references as M&E requires. Bidders are personally liable for their bid and are jointly and severally liable with their principal, if bidding as agent (in which case M&E's prior and express consent must be obtained).

(b) M&E advises Bidders to attend the auction, but M&E will endeavour to execute absentee written bids provided that they are, in M&E's opinion, received in sufficient time and in legible form.
(c) When available, written and telephone bidding is offered as a free service at the Bidder's risk and subject to M&E's other commitments; M&E is therefore not liable for failure to execute such bids. Telephone bidding may be recorded.

6. Import, Export and Copyright Restrictions

M&E and the Seller make no representations or warranties as to whether any lot is subject to import, export or copyright restrictions. It is the Buyer's sole responsibility to obtain any copyright clearance or any necessary import, export or other licence required by law, including licenses required under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

7. Conduct of the Auction

(a) The auctioneer has discretion to refuse bids, withdraw or re-offer lots for sale (including after the fall of the hammer) if (s)he believes that there may be an error or dispute, and may also take such other action as (s)he reasonably deems necessary.

(b) The auctioneer will commence and advance the bidding in such increments as (s)he considers appropriate and is entitled to place bids on the Seller's behalf up to the Reserve Price for the lot, where applicable.

(c) Subject to Condition 7(a), the contract between the Buyer and the Seller is concluded on the striking of the auctioneer's hammer.

(d) Any post-auction sale of lots shall incorporate these Conditions of Business.

8. Payment and Collection

(a) Unless otherwise agreed in advance, payment of the Purchase Price is due in pounds sterling immediately after the auction (the "Payment Date").

(b) Title in a lot will not pass to the Buyer until M&E has received the Purchase Price in cleared funds. M&E will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release shall not affect passing of title or the Buyer's obligation to pay the Purchase Price, as above.

(c) The refusal of any licence or permit required by law, as outlined in Condition 6, shall not affect the Buyer's obligation to pay for the lot, as per Condition 8(a).

(d) The Buyer must arrange collection of lots within 10 working days of the auction. Purchased lots are at the Buyer's risk from the earlier of (i) collection or (ii) 10 working days after the auction. Until risk passes, M&E will compensate the Buyer for any loss or damage to the lot up to a maximum of the Purchase Price actually paid by the Buyer. M&E's assumption of risk is subject to the exclusions detailed in Condition 5(d) of the Conditions of Business for Sellers.

(e) All packing and handling of lots is at the Buyer's risk. M&E will not be liable for any acts or omissions of third party packers or shippers.

9. Remedies for non-payment

Without prejudice to any rights that the Seller may have, if the Buyer without prior agreement fails to make payment for the lot within 5 working days of the auction, M&E may in its sole discretion exercise 1 or more of the following remedies:-

(a) store the lot at its premises or elsewhere at the Buyer's sole risk and expense;

(b) cancel the sale of the lot;

(c) set off any amounts owed to the Buyer by M&E against any amounts owed to M&E by the Buyer for the lot;

(d) reject future bids from the Buyer;

(e) charge interest at 8% per annum above Lloyds TSB Bank plc Base Rate from the Payment Date to the date that the Purchase Price is received in cleared funds;

(f) re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion, in which case the Buyer will be liable for any shortfall between the original Purchase Price and the amount achieved on re-sale, including all costs incurred in such re-sale;

(g) Exercise a lien over any Buyer's Property in M&E's possession, applying the sale proceeds to any amounts owed by the Buyer to M&E. M&E shall give the Buyer 14 days written notice before exercising such lien;

(h) commence legal proceedings to recover the Purchase Price for the lot, plus interest and legal costs;

(i) disclose the Buyer's details to the Seller to enable the Seller to commence legal proceedings.

10. Failure to collect purchases

(a) If the Buyer pays the Purchase Price but does not collect the lot within 20 working days of the auction, the lot will be stored at the Buyer's expense and risk at M&E's premises or in independent storage.

(b) If a lot is paid for but uncollected within 6 months of the auction, following 60 days written notice to the Buyer, M&E will re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion. The sale proceeds, less all M&E's costs, will be forfeited unless collected by the Buyer within 2 years of the original auction.

11. Data Protection

(a) M&E will use information supplied by Bidders or otherwise obtained lawfully by M&E for the provision of auction related services, client administration, marketing and as otherwise required by law.

(b) By agreeing to these Conditions of Business, the Bidder agrees to the processing of their personal information and to the disclosure of such information to third parties world-wide for the purposes outlined in Condition 11(a) and to Sellers as per Condition 9(i).

12. Miscellaneous

(a) All images of lots, catalogue descriptions and all other materials produced by M&E are the copyright of M&E.

(b) These Conditions of Business are not assignable by any Buyer without M&E's prior written consent, but are binding on Bidders' successors, assigns and representatives.

(c) The materials listed in Condition 1(a) set out the entire agreement between the parties.

(d) If any part of these Conditions of Business be held unenforceable, the remaining parts shall remain in full force and effect.

(e) These Conditions of Business shall be interpreted in accordance with English Law, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the English Courts, in favour of M&E.

Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee

If Morton & Eden Ltd. sells an item of Property which is later shown to be a "Counterfeit", subject to the terms below Morton & Eden Ltd. will rescind the sale and refund the Buyer the total amount paid by the Buyer to Morton & Eden Ltd. for that Property, up to a maximum of the Purchase Price.

The Guarantee lasts for two (2) years after the date of the relevant auction, is for the benefit of the Buyer only and is non-transferable.

"Counterfeit" means an item of Property that in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion is an imitation created with the intent to deceive over the authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source, where the correct description of such matters is not included in the catalogue description for the Property.
Property shall not be considered Counterfeit solely because of any damage and/or restoration and/or modification work (including, but not limited to, traces of mounting, tooling or repatinating).
Please note that this Guarantee does not apply if either:-

(i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the generally accepted opinions of scholars and experts at the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there was a conflict of such opinions; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of the sale that the item was a Counterfeit would have been by means of processes not then generally available or accepted, unreasonably expensive or impractical; or likely to have caused damage to or loss in value to the Property (in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion); or

(iii) there has been no material loss in value of the Property from its value had it accorded with its catalogue description.

To claim under this Guarantee, the Buyer must:-

(i) notify Morton & Eden Ltd. in writing within one (1) month of receiving any information that causes the Buyer to question the authenticity or attribution of the Property, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the reasons why it is believed to be Counterfeit; and

(ii) return the Property to Morton & Eden Ltd. in the same condition as at the date of sale and be able to transfer good title in the Property, free from any third party claims arising after the date of the sale.

Morton & Eden Ltd. has discretion to waive any of the above requirements. Morton & Eden Ltd. may require the Buyer to obtain at the Buyer's cost the reports of two independent and recognised experts in the relevant field and acceptable to Morton & Eden Ltd. Morton & Eden Ltd. shall not be bound by any reports produced by the Buyer, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. In the event Morton & Eden Ltd. decides to rescind the sale under this Guarantee, it may refund to the Buyer the reasonable costs of up to two mutually approved independent expert reports, provided always that the costs of such reports have been approved in advance and in writing by Morton & Eden Ltd.

MORTON & EDEN LTD

ABSENTEE BID FORM
(please print clearly or type)

Sale Title:
War Medals, Orders and Decorations

Date:
23 November 2017

Please send to:
Morton & Eden Ltd.
Nash House
St George Street
London W1S 2FQ
info@mortonandeden.com

Name	
Address	
	Postcode
Telephone/Home	**Business**
Fax	**VAT No.**
Email	
Signed	**Date**

Important
Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the hammer price(s) mentioned below. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or reserves and in an amount up to but not exceeding the specified amount. The auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. The auctioneer may further bid on behalf of the seller up to the amount of the reserve by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot.

I agree to be bound by Morton & Eden's Conditions of Business. If any bid is successful, I agree to pay a buyer's premium on the hammer price at the rate stated in the front of the catalogue and any VAT, or amounts in lieu of VAT, which may be due on the buyer's premium and the hammer price.

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Card Number	
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Expiry Date	**Issue No. (debit cards only)**
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Lot No	Lot Description	£ Bid Price

Lot No	Lot Description	£ Bid Price